



(11) **EP 2 430 516 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
11.07.2018 Bulletin 2018/28

(51) Int Cl.:
G06F 3/06 (2006.01) *G06F 17/30 (2006.01)*

(21) Application number: **09787879.7**

(86) International application number:
PCT/JP2009/002074

(22) Date of filing: **13.05.2009**

(87) International publication number:
WO 2010/131292 (18.11.2010 Gazette 2010/46)

(54) **STORAGE SYSTEM AND UTILIZATION MANAGEMENT METHOD FOR STORAGE SYSTEM**

**SPEICHERSYSTEM UND VERWENDUNGSVERWALTUNGSVERFAHREN FÜR DAS
SPEICHERSYSTEM**

**SYSTÈME DE STOCKAGE ET PROCÉDÉ DE GESTION D'UTILISATION POUR SYSTÈME DE
STOCKAGE**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL
PT RO SE SI SK TR**

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(43) Date of publication of application:
21.03.2012 Bulletin 2012/12

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Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to a storage system and a utilization management method for the storage system, and more particularly to a storage system having a hierarchical structure including plural storage apparatuses and to a utilization management method for the storage system, which are capable of efficient and equitable management of storage resource utilization for each user.

Background Art

[0002] A network storage apparatus called NAS (network attached storage) is in practical use. NAS has a function of allowing each of plural client devices coupled to a network to access a file stored in the storage apparatus, using a protocol such as NFS (Network File System) or CIFS (Common Internet File System). Some storage apparatuses and file servers using them have a function of limiting utilization of storage resources on a quota basis where the quota is a management unit for a user, group, directory, or the like. PTL 1 discloses a technology used in a network storage system formed of plural network storage apparatuses to limit the utilization of the storage resources.

[0003] Storage apparatuses including the NAS vary in the performance level and capacity. Generally, a storage apparatus using a high-speed disk of FC (Fibre Channel), SAS (serial attached SCSI) or the like is high in I/O performance but is costly, which in turn leads to mounting costs for providing large storage capacity. On the other hand, an apparatus using a disk of SATA (serial advanced technology attachment) type, a magnetic tape, or the like is low in I/O performance but is easily provided with large storage capacity at low cost.

[0004] A technology called hierarchical storage management (hereinafter called as "HSM") is known as one of technologies for hierarchical coupling and management of these storage apparatuses. Typically, in the HSM, a high-speed storage apparatus with small storage capacity is arranged at a higher level in the hierarchy, and a low-speed storage apparatus with large storage capacity is arranged at a lower level in the hierarchy. The HSM migrates data from a higher-level storage apparatus to a lower-level storage apparatus by using, as a criterion of judgment for the data migration, the frequency of storage resources utilization by users, or the like, and thus achieves an improvement of the utilization efficiency in the storage system. PTL 2 discloses a technology for data migration from one storage apparatus to another, for use in a hierarchical storage system in which plural storage apparatuses are coupled hierarchically.

[0005] Also, a technology called GNS (global name space) is known as one of technologies for unified management of the path names or the like of files stored in

a storage system formed of plural storage apparatuses. The GNS enables a user to access a file without knowing which of the storage apparatuses the file is actually stored in. PTL 3 discloses a virtualization technology for a NAS file system including the GNS.

[0006] Document WO00/41510A2 discloses an intelligent data storage manager that combine non homogeneous physical storage devices to provide a logical storage device with quality service characteristics satisfying criteria of policies appropriate for user data objects. The policies are driven by attributes such as cost per MB, size, reliability level, I/O type, performance.

Citation List

Patent Literature

[0007]

PTL 1: Japanese Patent Application Laid-open Publication No. 2006-92322

PTL 2: Japanese Patent Application Laid-open Publication No. 2006-195960

PTL 3: Japanese Patent Application Laid-open Publication No. 2008-159027

Summary of Invention

Technical Problem

[0008] Plural storage apparatuses of different data I/O performance capabilities or capacities are used to configure a hierarchical storage system, so the performance, price, or the like per unit storage capacity vary from one storage apparatus to another. Therefore, when the conventional technology is used to set the utilization limits for the hierarchical storage system, there is inequality in performance between a user having data located in a higher-performance storage apparatus at a higher hierarchical level and a user having data located in a lower-performance storage apparatus at a lower hierarchical level, even if the users are allocated the same space amount.

[0009] Also, among users of the hierarchical storage system, some users might demand a storage area of a small space amount but of high performance, and some other users might demand a storage area of low performance but of a large space amount. In such a case, it is difficult to make settings individually to meet the needs of each user. One example of such settings is to set, for each user, the limit of the space amount in a storage apparatus at each hierarchical level. In this case, however, a problem arises that the settings become complicated if the hierarchical storage system is formed of a large number of storage apparatuses.

[0010] The present invention has been made to solve the foregoing and other problems. An object of the present invention is to provide a storage system having

a hierarchical structure including plural storage apparatuses, and a utilization management method for the storage system, which are capable of efficient and equitable management of storage resource utilization for each user.

Solution to Problem

[0011] In order to attain the above and other objects, one aspect of the present invention is a storage system being coupled communicatively to an external device and providing a storage area to be used by the external device, the storage system comprising a plurality of storage apparatuses of different performance capabilities, each having a storage medium that provides the storage area; and a storage controller which holds storage cost coefficients of the respective storage apparatuses, the storage cost coefficients being indices of utilization costs required in use of the respective storage apparatuses, and being set in accordance with the performance capabilities of the respective storage apparatuses, user cost allocation information for each user using the storage system from the external device, the user cost allocation information being an index of an available space amount for the user from all of the storage apparatuses, and user cost distribution information that defines, for each user, proportions of the available space amount distributed to the storage apparatuses; wherein the storage controller calculates an ideal utilization for each user, from the storage cost coefficients and the user cost distribution information, the ideal utilization being information indicating ideal utilization allotment of each of the storage apparatuses for the user, and the storage controller allocates, for each user, the ideal utilization to each of the storage apparatuses, in the order of the performance capabilities from highest to lowest.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0012] The present invention can provide a storage system having a hierarchical structure including plural storage apparatuses, which is capable of efficient and equitable management of storage resource utilization for each user.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0013]

[fig.1]Fig. 1 is a diagram showing a configuration example of a hierarchical storage system 1000 according to one embodiment of the present invention.

[fig.2]Fig. 2 is a diagram showing a configuration example of a storage apparatus 200 available for use as any one of storage apparatuses 1100, 1200 and 1300 included in the hierarchical storage system 1000.

[fig.3]Fig. 3 is a diagram showing a configuration ex-

ample of a computer 10 available for use as a client device 1500 using the hierarchical storage system 1000.

[fig.4A]Fig. 4A is a diagram showing a configuration example of a hierarchical storage controller 2000 included in the hierarchical storage system 1000.

[fig.4B]Fig. 4B is a diagram showing a configuration example of a hierarchical storage control program 2600.

[fig.5]Fig. 5 is a diagram showing details of a hierarchical storage utilization management table 3000 held in the hierarchical storage controller 2000.

[fig.6]Fig. 6 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of available cost initial distribution processing according to Example 1 of the present invention.

[fig.7]Fig. 7 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of ideal utilization calculation processing according to Example 1 of the present invention.

[fig.8]Fig. 8 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of initial capacity check processing according to Example 1 of the present invention.

[fig.9]Fig. 9 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of available cost distribution change processing according to Example 1 of the present invention.

[fig.10]Fig. 10 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of capacity change check processing according to Example 1 of the present invention.

[fig.11]Fig. 11 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of migration file selection processing according to Example 1 of the present invention.

[fig.12]Fig. 12 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of file migration processing according to Example 1 of the present invention.

[fig.13]Fig. 13 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of file addition processing according to Example 1 of the present invention.

[fig. 14] Fig. 14 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of file deletion processing according to Example 1 of the present invention.

[fig.15]Fig. 15 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of file-migration-upon-deletion processing according to Example 1 of the present invention.

[fig.16]Fig. 16 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of capacity addition processing for the storage apparatus according to Example 1 of the present invention.

[fig.17]Fig. 17 is a diagram showing a configuration example of a de-duplication-capable hierarchical storage system 15000 according to Example 2 of the present invention.

[fig.18]Fig. 18 is a diagram showing a configuration example of a de-duplication-capable hierarchical storage controller 16000 according to Example 2.

[fig.19]Fig. 19 is a diagram showing an example of a file storage condition of the storage apparatus 1200 at the time of de-duplication operation.

[fig.20]Fig. 20 is a diagram showing an example of a file storage condition of the storage apparatus 1100 and the storage apparatus 1200 at the time of de-duplication operation.

Description of Embodiments

[0014] Embodiments for carrying out the present invention will be described below with reference to the drawings. Note that the same structural components are designated by the same reference characters throughout the drawings, and description thereof will be omitted.

Example 1

[0015] Firstly, description will be given with regard to the configuration, function and effect of the present invention on the basis of one embodiment of the present invention.

[0016] Configuration of an information processing system 1 according to Example 1 Fig. 1 is a diagram showing an example of the configuration of the information processing system 1 including a hierarchical storage system 1000 according to Example 1 of the present invention. The hierarchical storage system 1000 according to Example 1 includes a storage apparatus 1100 (S1), a storage apparatus 1200 (S2), a storage apparatus 1300 (S3), and a hierarchical storage controller 2000. Note that the reference characters S1 to S3 are employed when the storage apparatuses 1100 to 1300, which form a hierarchical structure, need to be distinguished from one another as storage resources of different performance capabilities and capacities.

[0017] The storage apparatus 1100 is a storage apparatus having a storage medium constructed for example of a SAS-type disk, and is high in speed in terms of I/O performance but is relatively small in capacity. The storage apparatus 1200 is a storage apparatus having a storage medium constructed, for example, of a SATA-type disk, and is inferior in I/O performance to the storage apparatus 1100 but is relatively large in capacity. The storage apparatus 1300 is a storage apparatus having a storage medium constructed, for example, of a magnetic tape, and is still lower in speed than the storage apparatus 1200 but provides the largest storage capacity. The storage apparatuses 1100 to 1300 are controlled by the hierarchical storage controller 2000. Note that the hierarchical storage system 1000 according to Example 1 has a three-level hierarchy of the storage apparatuses S1 to S3, but may have a multilevel hierarchy of more than three levels of storage apparatuses.

[0018] The hierarchical storage system 1000 is coupled to plural client devices 1500 (or external devices) via a network 1400 such as a LAN (local area network). An administrator and users of the information processing system 1 make access from the client devices 1500 through the network 1400 to the hierarchical storage system 1000 to do the setup of the hierarchical storage sys-

tem 1000 and the reading and writing of files stored in the storage apparatuses 1100 to 1300 in the hierarchical storage system 1000.

5 Storage apparatuses 1100 to 1300

[0019] Fig. 2 shows a configuration example of a storage apparatus 200 usable as any one of the storage apparatuses 1100 to 1300. The storage apparatus 200 acts as a subsystem to provide data storage areas to the client devices 1500 included in the information processing system 1. As shown in Fig. 2, the storage apparatus 200 can be configured for example as a RAID (redundant array of independent (or inexpensive) disks) system of a general type organized by a disk device 220 including plural HDDs (hard disk drives) 221. Note that the storage apparatus 200 used in the hierarchical storage system 1000 is used including the mixed HDDs 221 of SAS and SATA types used as interfaces, as mentioned previously. Also, other storage medium such as a magnetic tape or an SSD (solid state drive, semiconductor drive) may be used as appropriate.

[0020] The storage apparatus 200 includes the disk device 220, and a disk controller 210 that executes data I/O processing of the disk device 220.

[0021] The disk controller 210 includes a communication IF 211, a CPU 212, a cache memory (hereinafter called "CM") 213, a shared memory (hereinafter called "SM") 214, and a disk IF 215, which are communicatively coupled by an internal bus 230.

[0022] The CM 213 provides a storage area for temporary storage of data written to the HDD 211 or data read from the HDD 211. The SM 214 stores a program for control of data I/O of the storage apparatus 200, and various management tables used for the control.

[0023] The disk IF 215 is a disk adaptor ("DKA") as a communication interface provided to enable communication between the disk controller 210 and the disk device 220. The communication IF 211 has the function of controlling communication with an internal network coupled communicatively with the hierarchical storage controller 2000 to be described later, and is an HBA (host bus adaptor), for example.

45 Client devices 1500

[0024] Fig. 3 shows a configuration example of a computer 10 usable as the client devices 1500 coupled to the information processing system 1. The computer 10 includes a central processor 11 (for example, a CPU (central processing unit) or an MPU (micro processing unit), referred to as "CPU" for the sake of simplicity), a main storage device 12 (for example, RAM (random access memory) or ROM (read only memory)), an auxiliary storage device 13 (for example, HDD), an input device 14 (for example, a keyboard or a mouse) that receives user operation input, an output device 15 (for example, a liquid crystal display monitor), and a communication interface

16 (for example, NIC (network interface card) or HBA (host bus adaptor)) that implements communication with other apparatuses.

[0025] An operating system (OS) that runs on the computer 10 is not limited to a specific system; however, an operating system based on, for example, UNIX (registered trademark) is preferably used. Also, the client device 1500 has implemented therein a hierarchical storage control client program, which allows the user or administrator to gain access to a hierarchical storage control program 2600 of the hierarchical storage controller 2000 via the input device 14 and the output device 15 to perform the initialization and reset of a hierarchical storage utilization management table 3000 to be described later. Alternatively, any one of the client devices 1500 may be configured as a dedicated manager of the hierarchical storage system 1000.

Hierarchical storage controller 2000

[0026] Fig. 4A shows a configuration example of the hierarchical storage controller 2000 provided in the hierarchical storage system 1000. The hierarchical storage controller 2000 includes a processor 2100 configured of CPU, MPU or the like, a network interface 2200, a disk interface 2300, and a memory 2400.

[0027] The hierarchical storage controller 2000 is communicatively coupled to the client devices 1500 through the network interface 2200 that is for example NIC, and the network 1400 that is for example LAN. Also, the hierarchical storage controller 2000 is communicatively coupled to the storage apparatuses 1100 to 1300 through the disk interface 2300. Note that the disk interface 2300 may be a communication interface such as HBA when coupled to the storage apparatus 200 having the configuration shown for example in Fig. 2. Also, the hierarchical storage controller 2000 may be configured to also have the function of the disk controller 210 of the storage apparatus 200.

[0028] The memory 2400 formed of RAM, ROM or the like stores an OS that is for example UNIX (registered trademark), a basic program 2500 that is a conventional storage management program, a hierarchical storage control program 2600 for control of the hierarchical storage system 1000 according to Example 1, and the hierarchical storage utilization management table 3000 for use in execution of the hierarchical storage control program 2600.

[0029] The hierarchical storage controller 2000 controls the function of the overall hierarchical storage system 1000 by the basic program 2500 and the hierarchical storage control program 2600 being loaded and executed by the CPU 2100.

Hierarchical storage control program 2600

[0030] Fig. 4B shows a configuration example of the hierarchical storage control program 2600 (or the storage

controller). The hierarchical storage control program 2600 according to Example 1 is configured of programs for implementing the functions of the following functional blocks: an initial distribution processing part 2601, an ideal utilization calculation processing part 2602, an initial capacity check processing part 2603, a distribution change processing part 2604, a capacity change check processing part 2605, a migration file selection processing part 2606, a file migration processing part 2607, a file addition processing part 2608, a file deletion processing part 2609, a file-migration-upon-deletion processing part 2610, and a capacity addition processing part 2611. The specific functions performed by these functional blocks will be described later with reference to flowcharts showing processing flows.

[0031] It should be noted that the hierarchical storage control program 2600 does not necessarily need to be configured as divided into these functional blocks. The hierarchical storage control program 2600 may have any configuration as long as the hierarchical storage control program 2600 performs, as a whole, the functions of Example 1. Also, as mentioned above, the functions performed by the programs are herein referred to as "XX parts" as simulated in the case of hardware.

Hierarchical storage utilization management table 3000

[0032] Fig. 5 shows a configuration example of the hierarchical storage utilization management table 3000. The hierarchical storage utilization management table 3000 stores data referred to by the hierarchical storage control program 2600 at the time of processing execution. The hierarchical storage utilization management table 3000 is configured by including a storage free space amount table 3100, a storage cost coefficient table 3200, a user cost allocation table 3300, a user cost distribution table 3400, a user ideal utilization table 3500, and a user actual utilization table 3600.

[0033] The storage free space amount table 3100 has a storage apparatus ID column 3101 and a free space amount column 3102. The storage apparatus ID column 3101 records storage apparatus IDs S1 to S3 as identifications for identifying the storage apparatuses 1100 to 1300 that form the hierarchical storage system 1000. The free space amount column 3102 records a free space amount 3200 of each of the storage apparatuses S1 to S3 in, for example, terabyte (TB).

[0034] The free space amounts of the storage apparatuses S1 to S3 are acquired from the storage apparatuses S1 to S3, respectively, by, for example, the basic program 2500 of the hierarchical storage controller 2000.

Storage cost coefficient table 3200

[0035] The storage cost coefficient table 3200 stores a space amount, per unit cost, in each of the storage apparatuses, which is permitted to a user. Costs are allocated to each user by the administrator. The storage

cost coefficient table 3200 has a storage apparatus ID column 3201 and a storage cost coefficient column 3202.

[0036] For example, in Example 1, space amounts in the respective storage apparatuses permitted to users are preset per unit cost as the following: 1 GB in the storage apparatus S1 (1100), 10 GB in the storage apparatus S2 (1200), and 100 GB in the storage apparatus S3 (1300). In this instance, setting is such that the storage apparatuses S1, S2 and S3 is higher in performance and is higher in cost per capacity in this order.

[0037] The values of the storage cost coefficient table 3200 can be set by the administrator based on, for example, a bit price ratio determined by dividing the capacities of the storage apparatuses S1 to S3 by the obtained money amount, or on a catalog spec performance ratio. Alternatively, the hierarchical storage controller 2000 may use for example the basic program 2500 to actually measure the I/O performance of each of the storage apparatuses S1 to S3. In this case, values obtained by normalizing the performance ratio of each storage apparatus may be set. In the normalization, the lowest measured value of the storage apparatus is taken as a reference.

User cost allocation table 3300

[0038] The user cost allocation table 3300 stores, for each user, available costs allocated to each user by the administrator. The user cost allocation table 3300 has a user ID column 3301 as identification for identifying the users and an available cost column 3302. The available cost column 3302 is set by the administrator based on, for example, fees paid by users A to C. As shown in an example of Fig. 5, the available cost for the user C is set to 80% of the available costs for the users A and B.

User cost distribution table 3400

[0039] The user cost distribution table 3400 stores the available costs distributed to the storage apparatuses S1 to S3 by the users A to C. The user cost distribution table 3400 has a storage apparatus ID column 3401 and a distribution cost column 3402 indicating the distribution costs allocated to each of the storage apparatuses S1 to S3 by the users A to C.

[0040] The user cost distribution table 3400 is set according to the needs of each individual user within the distribution costs allocated to the user A, B, or C, stored in the user cost allocation table 3300. Note that the initial values of the user cost distribution table 3400 may be set by the hierarchical storage controller 2000 on the setup of the user cost allocation table 3300 by the administrator. Specifically, the initial values may be obtained by dividing the distribution costs allocated to the user into the number of the storage apparatuses S1 to S3 (dividing the distribution costs into three equal parts in the case of Example 1).

User ideal utilization table 3500

[0041] For each of the storage apparatuses S1 to S3, the user ideal utilization table 3500 stores a user ideal utilization available for each of the users A to C. The user ideal utilization table 3500 is used by the hierarchical storage controller 2000 to limit the utilization of the hierarchical storage system 1000. The user ideal utilization table 3500 has a storage apparatus ID column 3501 and an ideal utilization column 3502 set for the storage apparatuses S1 to S3 for each of the users A to C. Details of setting of the values of the user ideal utilization table 3500 and a procedure for changing the values will be described later.

User actual utilization table 3600

[0042] The user actual utilization table 3600 stores the space amounts of the storage areas actually used by the users for each of the storage apparatuses S1 to S3. The user actual utilization table 3600 has a storage apparatus ID column 3601 and an actual utilization column 3602 indicating the actual utilization of the storage apparatuses S1 to S3 for each of the users A to C. The actual utilizations of the respective storage apparatuses S1 to S3 by each of the users A to C are acquired from the respective storage apparatuses S1 to S3 by, for example, the basic program 2500 of the hierarchical storage controller 2000.

Processing flow executed by the hierarchical storage system 1000

[0043] Description will be given below with reference to flow charts showing available cost initial distribution processing, available cost distribution changing processing, file addition processing, file deletion processing, and processing performed after capacity is added to the storage apparatuses S1 to S3, all of which are executed in the hierarchical storage system 1000 according to Example 1. As described in connection with Fig. 4B, these processing are implemented as the hierarchical storage control program 2600 and executed by the hierarchical storage controller 2000. Note that a conventional storage apparatus control processing having no direct relation to the configuration of the present invention is assumed to be implemented in the basic program 2500, and description will be omitted. In each flowchart, the reference character S denotes "step".

Available cost initial distribution processing

[0044] Fig. 6 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of the available cost initial distribution processing according to Example 1. This processing is executed by the initial distribution processing part 2601 of the hierarchical storage control program 2600 when the user or administrator initializes the available cost distribution

through the client device 1500.

[0045] The available cost initial distribution processing (S4000) involves executions of, first, the ideal utilization calculation processing (S5000), and then, the initial capacity check processing (S6000). Each processing step will be described later.

Ideal utilization calculation processing

[0046] Fig. 7 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of the ideal utilization calculation processing. The ideal utilization calculation processing (S5000) is executed by the ideal utilization calculation processing part 2602 of the hierarchical storage controller 2600. In the processing (S5000), processing (S5100) for setting the ideal utilization 3502 of each of the storage apparatuses S1 to S3 stored in the user ideal utilization table 3500 is repeated for all the storage apparatus from the higher level to the lower level (in the order from the storage apparatus S1 to S3, in the case of Example 1). In the processing (S5100), the ideal utilization 3502 is obtained by multiplying the administrator-set cost coefficient 3202 stored in the storage cost coefficient table 3200, by the distribution cost 3402 which is available distribution information distributed by the user and which is stored in the user cost distribution table 3400.

Initial capacity check processing

[0047] Fig. 8 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of the initial capacity check processing. The procedure is executed by the initial capacity check processing part 2603 of the hierarchical storage controller 2600. In the procedure, temporary variables called a temporary actual utilization of each of the storage apparatuses S1 to S3 and an overflow amount are used. Their initial values are zero. In the initial capacity check processing (S6000), the following procedure is repeated for all the storage apparatuses S1 to S3 from the higher level to the lower level. First, a judgment is made as to whether a value obtained by adding the temporary actual utilization of the target storage apparatus S1, S2, or S3 to the user's ideal utilization of the target storage apparatus S1, S2, or S3 stored in the user ideal utilization table 3500 is larger than the free space amount of the target storage apparatus S1, S2, or S3 stored in the storage free space amount table 3100 (S6100).

[0048] If the value obtained by adding the temporary actual utilization to the ideal utilization is equal to or smaller than the free space amount (No at S6100), the processing is next performed on the storage apparatus at the next level. If the value obtained by adding the temporary actual utilization to the ideal utilization is larger than the free space amount (Yes at S6100), a judgment is made as to whether there is a storage apparatus at a lower level (S6200). If there is no storage apparatus at the lower level (No at S6200), files of the total amount of the ideal utilizations, which are determined by the spec-

ified available cost distribution, cannot be stored with the current free space amount of each of the storage apparatuses S1 to S3. Accordingly, the user or administrator is notified of a space amount shortage error through, for example, the output device 15 of the client device 1500 (S6300), and the processing ends. If there is any storage apparatus at the lower level (Yes at S6200), the overflow amount is obtained by subtracting the free space amount from the value obtained by adding the temporary actual utilization to the ideal utilization (S6400). Then, the overflow amount is added to the temporary actual utilization of the storage apparatus S2 or S3 at the next lower level (S6500). The processing is next performed on the storage apparatus at the next level.

[0049] By the above-described available cost initial distribution processing, the hierarchical storage controller 2000 calculates the ideal utilization from the given available cost distribution, and checks whether the files of the total amount of the calculated ideal utilizations can be stored with the current free space amount of each of the storage apparatuses. If the files of the total amount of the ideal utilizations cannot be stored, the user or administrator is notified of the space amount shortage error.

[0050] Note that the hierarchical storage controller 2000 may notify only the administrator of the space amount shortage error as an alert and permit the setting of the user ideal utilization table 3500. In this instance, while proceeding with the operation of the hierarchical storage system 1000, the administrator may take measures, such as addition of storage capacity, before the user A to C actually adds a file to actually cause an error due to the space amount shortage.

Available cost distribution change processing

[0051] Fig. 9 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of the available cost distribution change processing according to Example 1. The processing is executed by the distribution change processing part 2604 of the hierarchical storage controller 2600 when the user or administrator changes the available cost distribution through the client device 1500 on a user basis. The available cost distribution change processing (S7000) involves executions of, first, the ideal utilization calculation processing (S5000), then, the capacity change check processing (S8000), and finally, the file migration processing (S10000). Each processing step will be described later.

Capacity change check processing

[0052] Fig. 10 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of the capacity change check processing. The procedure is executed by the capacity change check processing part 2605 of the hierarchical storage controller 2600. In this procedure, temporary variables called temporary utilization of each of the storage apparatuses S1 to S3 and an overflow amount are used. The initial

value of the temporary utilization is the user's actual utilization of the storage apparatus stored in the user actual utilization table 3600, and the initial value of the overflow amount is zero. In the capacity change check processing (S8000), the following procedure is repeated for all the storage apparatuses S1 to S3 from the higher level to the lower level.

[0053] First, a judgment is made as to whether the temporary actual utilization of the target storage apparatus is larger than the free space amount of the target storage apparatus stored in the storage free space amount table 3100 (S8100). If the temporary actual utilization is larger than the free space amount (Yes at S8100), a judgment is made as to whether there is a storage apparatus at a still lower level (S8200). If there is no storage apparatus at the lower level (No at S8200), the user or administrator is notified of a space amount shortage error through, for example, the output device 15 of the client device 1500 (S8300), and the processing ends. If there is any storage apparatus at the lower level (Yes at S8200), the overflow amount is obtained by subtracting the free space amount from the temporary actual utilization (S8400), and the migration file selection processing to be described later is executed (S9000). Then, the processing goes to the same processing (S8500) as that executed when, at the first judgment step (S8100), the temporary actual utilization is judged to be equal to or smaller than the free space amount.

[0054] If at the first judgment step (S8100) the temporary actual utilization is judged to be equal to or smaller than the free space amount (No at S8100), a judgment is made as to whether the temporary actual utilization of the target storage apparatus S1, S2, or S3 is larger than the user's ideal utilization 3502 of the target storage apparatus stored in the user ideal utilization table 3500 (S8500). If the temporary actual utilization is larger than the ideal utilization (Yes at S8500), a judgment is made as to whether there is a storage apparatus at a still lower level (S8600). If there is no storage apparatus at the lower level (No at S8600), the user or administrator is notified of a space amount shortage error through, for example, the output device 15 of the client device 1500 (S8300), and the processing ends. If there is any storage apparatus at the lower level (Yes at S8600), the overflow amount is obtained by subtracting the ideal utilization from the temporary actual utilization (S8700), and the migration file selection processing to be described later is executed (S9000). Then, the processing goes to the processing for the storage apparatus at the next level.

Migration file selection processing

[0055] Fig. 11 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of the migration file selection processing. The procedure is executed by the migration file selection processing part 2606 of the hierarchical storage controller 2600. In this procedure, the overflow amount is received as an execution argument from the preceding pro-

cedure, and a temporary variable called a migration amount is used. The initial value of the migration amount is zero. In the migration file selection processing (S9000), first, a judgment is made as to whether there is any unselected file not selected as a target of migration in files stored in the target storage apparatus S1, S2, or S3 (S9100). At the first time of execution of the procedure, all files stored in the target storage apparatus S1, S2, or S3 are in an unselected state.

[0056] If there is any unselected file (Yes at S9100), one file is selected from among the unselected files, as a target file to be migrated (S9200). The file may be selected according to any criterion defined by the administrator or user; however, here, the least recently accessed file that has not been recently used is selected. Then, the size of the selected file is added to the migration amount (S9300), and whether the migration amount is smaller than the overflow amount is judged (S9400). If the migration amount is smaller than the overflow amount (Yes at S9400), the processing returns to the first judgment step (S9100) to select another file targeted for migration. If the migration amount is equal to or larger than the overflow amount (No at S9400), the processing goes to the same processing (S9500) as that executed when, at the first judgment step (S9100), there is no unselected file.

[0057] If at the first judgment step (S9100) there is no unselected file (No at S9100), the migration amount is subtracted from the temporary actual utilization of the target storage apparatus (S9500). Then, the larger one between the migration amount and the overflow amount is added to the temporary actual utilization of the storage apparatus at the immediate lower level (S9600), and the processing ends. With such a configuration, in each storage apparatus, files of an appropriate amount by which the actual utilization exceeds the ideal utilization are selected so as to be migrated to the storage apparatus at the still lower level.

File migration processing

[0058] Fig. 12 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of the file migration processing. The file migration processing (S 10000) is executed by the file migration processing part 2607 of the hierarchical storage controller 2600. In this procedure, the following procedure is repeated for all the storage apparatuses S1 to S3 from the higher level to the lower level. First, migration target files are migrated to the target storage apparatus from the storage apparatus at the immediate higher level (S10100). At this time, the free space amounts of the migration-related storage apparatuses stored in the storage free space amount table 3100 are increased and reduced, respectively, by the size of the migration target files. Next, the size of the migration target files is subtracted from the user's actual utilization of the storage apparatus at the immediate higher level, stored in the user actual utilization table 3600 (S10200). Finally, the

size of the migration target files is added to the user's actual utilization of the target storage apparatus stored in the user actual utilization table 3600 (S 10300).

[0059] By the above-described available cost distribution change processing, when the available cost distribution is changed on a user basis, the hierarchical storage controller 2000 checks whether the files already stored in the hierarchical storage system 1000 can also be stored in the changed setting. If the files cannot be stored in the changed setting, the hierarchical storage controller 2000 does not permit the setting change.

File addition processing

[0060] Fig. 13 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of the file addition processing according to Example 1. The procedure is executed by the file addition processing part 2608 of the hierarchical storage controller 2600. In this procedure, a temporary variable called a temporary actual utilization of each of the storage apparatuses is used. The initial value of the temporary actual utilization is the user's actual utilization of the target storage apparatus stored in the user actual utilization table 3600. In the file addition processing (S11000), first, the size of an addition target file is added to the temporary actual utilization of the highest-level storage apparatus (S1100). Then, a judgment is made as to whether the temporary actual utilization is equal to or less than the user's ideal utilization 3502 of the storage apparatus stored in the user ideal utilization table 3500 and also is equal to or less than the free space amount of the storage apparatus stored in the storage free space amount table 3100 (S11200).

[0061] If the above condition is not satisfied (No at S11200), the capacity change check processing (S8000) and the file migration processing (S10000) are executed. Thereafter, the processing goes to the same processing as that executed when the condition is satisfied. If the condition is satisfied, the addition target file is written to the storage apparatus at the highest-level (S11300). At this time, the free space amount 3101 of the storage apparatus stored in the storage free space amount table 3100 is reduced by the size of the addition target file. Finally, the size of the addition target file is added to the user's actual utilization of the storage apparatus stored in the user actual utilization table 3600 (S11400).

[0062] By the above-mentioned file addition processing, the hierarchical storage controller 2000 executes the capacity change check processing (S8000) to check whether the file of a size beyond the limits of the storage free space amount table 3100 and the user ideal utilization table 3500 can be added. Then, if the file addition would cause space amount shortage, the hierarchical storage controller 2000 makes a notification of such error and does not permit the file addition.

File deletion processing

[0063] Fig. 14 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of the file deletion processing according to Example 1. The procedure is executed by the file deletion processing part 2609 of the hierarchical storage controller 2600. In this procedure, a temporary variable called a space amount not in use is used. The initial value of the space amount not in use is zero. In the file deletion processing (S12000), first, through the input device 14 of the client device 1500, a deletion target file specified by the user or administrator is deleted from the storage apparatus S1, S2, or S3 that stores the deletion target file (S12100). At this time, the free space amount 3101 of the storage apparatus S1, S2, or S3 stored in the storage free space amount table 3100 is increased by the size of the deletion target file. Then, the size of the deletion target file is subtracted from the user's actual utilization of the storage apparatus stored in the user actual utilization table 3600 (S12200).

[0064] Then, a judgment is made as to whether there is any storage apparatus at a lower level (S12300). If there is no storage apparatus at the lower level (No at S12300), the processing ends. If there is any storage apparatus at the lower level (Yes at S12300), the size of the deletion target file is set as the space amount not in use (S12400). Then, the file-migration-upon-deletion processing (S13000) to be described later is executed on the storage apparatus of the immediate lower level, and the processing ends.

File-migration-upon-deletion processing

[0065] Fig. 15 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of the file-migration-upon-deletion processing. The procedure is executed by the file-migration-upon-deletion processing part 2610 of the hierarchical storage controller 2600. In this procedure, the space amount not in use is received as an execution argument from the preceding procedure, i.e. the file deletion processing. In the file-migration-upon-deletion processing (S13000), first, a judgment is made as to whether there is a file in the target storage apparatus S1, S2, or S3 (S13100).

[0066] If there is no file in the target storage apparatus (No at S13100), a judgment is made as to whether there is any file in the storage apparatus at a still lower level (S13200). If there is no file in the storage apparatus at the still lower level (No at S13200), the processing ends. If there is any file in the storage apparatus at the still lower level (Yes at S13200), the file-migration-upon-deletion processing is executed on that storage apparatus at the still lower level (S13000).

[0067] If there is any file in the target storage apparatus S1, S2, or S3 (Yes at S13100), one file is selected as a migration target file (S13300). The file may be selected according to any criterion defined by the administrator or user; however, here, the most recently accessed and used file is selected, for example. Then, a judgment is

made as to whether the size of the selected file is equal to or less than the space amount not in use (S13400). If the size of the selected file is larger than the space amount not in use (No at S13400), the processing ends. If the size of the selected file is equal to or less than the space amount not in use (Yes at S13400), the selected file is migrated to the storage apparatus at the immediate higher level (S13500). At this time, the free space amount 3101 of the storage apparatus at the immediate higher level stored in the storage free space amount table 3100 is reduced by the size of the migration target file (the free space amount of the target storage apparatus is increased in the later processing S12000).

[0068] Then, the size of the migration target file is added to the user's actual utilization 3601 of the storage apparatus at the immediate higher level stored in the user actual utilization table 3600 (S13600). Then, the file deletion processing is executed on the migration target file as a deletion target file (S12000). Finally, the size of the migration target file is subtracted from the space amount not in use (S13800), and the processing returns to the first judgment step (S13100).

[0069] By the above-mentioned file deletion processing, when the file stored in the storage apparatus at the higher level is deleted, the hierarchical storage controller 2000 can migrate the file stored in the storage apparatus at the lower level to the storage apparatus at the higher level, according to the space amount not in use generated by the file deletion.

Capacity addition processing

[0070] Fig. 16 is a flowchart showing an example of a procedure of the capacity addition processing for the storage apparatus according to Example 1. The procedure is executed by the capacity addition processing part 2611 of the hierarchical storage controller 2600. In this procedure, a temporary variable called a space amount not in use is used, as in the case of the file-migration-upon-deletion processing. The initial value of the space amount not in use is zero. Note that it is assumed that the procedure for physically adding capacity to the storage apparatuses S1 to S3 and the procedure for managing the existing storage apparatuses, which have no direct relation to the present invention, are executed for example by the basic program 2500 of the hierarchical storage controller 2000, and description thereof will be omitted.

[0071] In addition, the following processing may be repeatedly performed for each of the users A to C who use the hierarchical storage system 1000. In order to avoid unevenly performing the processing on a particular one of the users A to C, the processing may be switched to the next one of the users A to C every time one file is migrated repeatedly until any migration target file or free space amount is no longer left. In the capacity addition processing (S14000), first, for each of the storage apparatuses S1 to S3 targeted for capacity increase, its capacity increase amount is added to the free space amount

3101 (S14100) stored in the storage free space amount table 3100.

[0072] Then, a judgment is made as to whether the user's actual utilization of the target storage apparatus stored in the user actual utilization table 3600 is less than the user's ideal utilization of the storage apparatus stored in the user ideal utilization table 3500 (S14200). If the actual utilization is equal to or more than the ideal utilization (No at S14200), the processing ends. If the actual utilization is less than the ideal utilization (Yes at S14200), the space amount not in use is set to a value obtained by subtracting the actual utilization from the ideal utilization (S14300).

[0073] Then, a judgment is made as to whether the space amount not in use is equal to or less than the free space amount 3101 of the target storage apparatus S1, S2, or S3 stored in the storage free space amount table 3100 (S14400). If the space amount not in use is more than the free space amount (No at S14400), the space amount not in use is set to a value corresponding to the free space amount 3101 (S14500), and the processing goes to the same processing as that executed when the space amount not in use is equal to or less than the free space amount. If the space amount not in use is equal to or less than the free space amount (Yes at S14400), the file-migration-upon-deletion processing is executed on the storage apparatus at the immediate lower level (S13000).

[0074] By the above-mentioned capacity addition processing, the hierarchical storage controller 2000 can migrate a file from the storage apparatus of a certain level to which the capacity is added, to the storage apparatus at a lower level. Moreover, when a new level is added to the hierarchical storage system 1000, the hierarchical storage controller 2000 can add an entry of the new storage hierarchical level to each of the user cost distribution table 3400, the user ideal utilization table 3500, and the user actual utilization table 3600, set their values to zero, and perform the above-mentioned capacity addition processing.

[0075] To summarize, in the hierarchical storage system 1000 according to Example 1, the hierarchical storage system 1000 uses the user ideal utilization table 3500 and the user actual utilization table 3600 to limit the utilization. The utilization can be effectively limited by using the storage cost coefficient table 3200 and the user cost allocation table 3300 set by the administrator.

[0076] Also, the user can set the user cost distribution table 3400 to flexibly set the limit of utilization of the storage apparatuses S1 to S3 within available costs allocated, according to the intended purpose.

Example 2

[0077] Description will now be given with regard to the hierarchical storage system of the present invention based on another embodiment. Fig. 17 is a diagram showing a configuration example of the information

processing system 1 including a de-duplication-capable hierarchical storage system 15000 according to Example 2 of the present invention. The de-duplication-capable hierarchical storage system 15000 includes a de-duplication-capable hierarchical storage controller 16000 instead of the hierarchical storage controller 2000 included in the hierarchical storage system 1000 of Example 1. As for the same structural components as those of Example 1, description will be omitted.

[0078] Fig. 18 is a diagram showing a configuration example of the de-duplication-capable hierarchical storage controller 16000. The de-duplication-capable hierarchical storage controller 16000 includes a de-duplication-capable hierarchical storage control program 16100 in place of the hierarchical storage control program 2600 included in the hierarchical storage controller 2000 of Example 1. The de-duplication-capable hierarchical storage control program 16100 has the function of file de-duplication in the storage apparatus and across the storage apparatuses, in addition to the function of the hierarchical storage control program 2600 described in Example 1. The file de-duplication function described in the present example has the function of updating the hierarchical storage utilization management table 3000, in addition to the conventional de-duplication function. In the conventional de-duplication function, if files of the same contents are present in the plural storage apparatuses S1 to S3, duplicated file data are deleted, leaving file management information, such as GNS file paths or creation dates, of the files of the same contents, and only one piece of file data. Note that conventional de-duplication technologies include, for example, existing technology such as single instance storage (SIS) that involves detecting and deleting duplicated data on a file basis, and detailed description thereof is herein omitted.

[0079] Fig. 19 shows a file storage condition of the storage apparatus 1200 at the time of a de-duplication operation. The storage apparatus 1200 (S2) has an S2A area 17000 used by the user A, and an S2B area 17100 used by the user B. A file 1 (17200) is stored in the S2A area 17000, and a file 2 (17300) and a file 3 (17400) are stored in the S2B area 17100.

[0080] It is assumed that, by using the conventional de-duplication technology, the file 1 (17200), the file 2 (17300), and the file 3 (17400) are detected as having the same contents, and are thus targeted for de-duplication. When a duplicated file in an area used by the same user is deleted, the de-duplication-capable hierarchical storage controller 16000 according to Example 2 reduces the user's actual utilization 3602 of the storage apparatus in the user actual utilization table 3600, by the size of the deleted file. However, when a duplicated file in an area used by a different user is deleted, the de-duplication-capable hierarchical storage controller 16000 does not reduce the actual utilization 3602 recorded for the user in the user actual utilization table 3600. Specifically, assume that the de-duplication operation is performed to leave the file 1 (17200) and delete the file 2 (17300) and

the file 3 (17400). In this instance, the actual utilization 3602 of the storage apparatus S2 of the user A stored in the user actual utilization table 3600 does not change, whereas the actual utilization 3602 of the storage apparatus S2 of the user B is reduced by the size of the deleted file by the de-duplication-capable hierarchical storage controller 16000. Also, the de-duplication-capable hierarchical storage controller 16000 increases the free space amount 3101 of the storage apparatus S2 stored in the storage free space amount table 3100, by the size of the deleted file.

[0081] After the de-duplication operation, setting is done so that read access from the client device 1500 to the file 2 (17300) or the file 3 (17400) is performed on the file 1 (17200). Also, setting is done so that write access from the client device 1500 to the file 2 (17300) or the file 3 (17400) is performed after data of the file 1 (17200) is duplicated as the file 2 (17300) or the file 3 (17400). In this case, the user actual utilization table 3600 does not change, and file storage beyond the limit of the user ideal utilization table 3500 does not take place.

[0082] Fig. 20 shows a file storage condition of the storage apparatus 1100 (S1) and the storage apparatus 1200 (S2) at the time of a de-duplication operation. The storage apparatus S1 has an S1A area 18000 used by the user A, in which a file 4 (18100) is stored. Also, in the storage apparatus S2 which is the immediate lower level of the storage apparatus S1, a file 5 (18200) is stored in the S2A area 17000 used by the user A, and a file 6 (18300) is stored in the S2B area 17100 used by the user B.

[0083] It is assumed that, by using the conventional de-duplication technology, the file 4 (18100), the file 5 (18200) and the file 6 (18300) are detected as having the same contents, and thus are targeted for de-duplication. When performing de-duplication for the storage apparatuses S1 and S2 at different hierarchical levels, the de-duplication-capable hierarchical storage controller 16000 according to Example 2 leaves the file stored in the storage apparatus S1 of the higher hierarchical level and deletes the duplicated file stored in the storage apparatus S2 at the lower hierarchical level. Here, the actual utilization 3602 recorded in the user actual utilization table 3600 of the storage apparatus S2 at the lower hierarchical level is not reduced. Thus, in this instance, the de-duplication operation does not change the user actual utilization table 3600, and increases the free space amount 3101 of the storage apparatus S2 stored in the storage free space amount table 3100 by the size of the two deleted files.

[0084] After the de-duplication operation, setting is done so that read access from the client device 1500 to the file 5 (18200) or the file 6 (18300) is performed on the file 4 (18100). Also, setting is done so that write access from the client device 1500 to the file 5 (18200) or the file 6 (18300) is performed after data of the file 4 (18100) is duplicated as the file 5 (18200) or the file 6 (18300). Also in this case, the user actual utilization table 3600 does not change, and file storage beyond the limit

of the user ideal utilization table 3500 does not take place. Further, to delete the file 4 (18100) from the S1A area (18000), the de-duplication-capable hierarchical storage controller 16000 can duplicate the contents of the file 4 (18100) as the contents of the file 5 (18200) or the file 6 (18300) and then perform the file deletion processing described in Example 1.

[0085] To summarize, in the de-duplication-capable hierarchical storage system 15000 according to Example 2, the de-duplication operation executed by the de-duplication-capable hierarchical storage controller 16000 can delete data of a duplicated file, thus increase the free space amount of the storage apparatus and thereby achieve efficient use of the area of the storage apparatus, while implementing the limit of utilization by using the user ideal utilization table 3500 in Example 1.

[0086] In short, according to the embodiments of the present invention, in the hierarchical storage system, the administrator can define the cost coefficient for each storage apparatus and allocate available costs for each user. Accordingly, the limit of utilization can be effectively set. Also, the user can set the user cost distribution table 3400 to flexibly set the limit of utilization of the storage apparatus within the available costs allocated, according to the intended purpose.

[0087] While the invention of the present application has been described with reference to the accompanying drawings based on the examples, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to these examples, and includes any modification or equivalent thereof without departing from the basic concept and scope of the invention.

Claims

1. A storage system being coupled communicatively to an external device and providing a storage area to be used by the external device, comprising:

a plurality of storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300) of different performance capabilities, each having a storage medium that provides the storage area; and
a storage controller (2000) holding:

storage cost coefficients (3200) of the respective storage apparatuses, the storage cost coefficients being indices of utilization costs required in use of the respective storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), and being set in accordance with the performance capabilities of the respective storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300);
user cost allocation information (3300) for each user using the storage system from the external device, the user cost allocation information being an index of an available

cost allocated to each user by an administrator; and

user cost distribution information (3400) that defines, for each user proportions of the available cost allocated to the respective user that are allocated to each of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), wherein the storage controller (2000) is configured to:

calculate, for each storage apparatus (1100, 1200, 1300) an ideal utilization for each user, based on the storage cost coefficients (3200) and the user cost distribution information (3400), the ideal utilizations indicating an available capacity of the respective storage apparatus (1100, 1200, 1300) for the respective user; when additional file data of a user is received, store the additional file data of the user to the storage apparatus (1100) having the highest performance capability if a total amount of the additional file data and data of the user already stored in the storage apparatus (1100) having the highest performance capability is equal or less than the ideal utilization of the user for the storage apparatus (1100) having the highest performance capability and if the total amount of the additional file data is also equal or less than a free space amount of the storage apparatus (1100); and when data of the user is deleted from a storage apparatus of the plurality of storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), migrate at least one file of the user stored in a storage apparatus (1200, 1300) having a lower performance capability than the storage apparatus from which the data is deleted to the storage apparatus from which the data is deleted.

2. The storage system according to claim 1, wherein for each user, the storage controller (2000) allocates the ideal utilization to the storage apparatus (1100) at the highest hierarchical level having the highest performance capability among the plurality of storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), if the ideal utilization exceeds the free space amount of the storage apparatus, judges whether there is the storage apparatus at a lower hierarchical level having the lower performance capability than the storage apparatus (1100) at the highest hierarchical level, and if it is judged that there is, allocates an overflow amount from the free space amount of the storage apparatus at a higher level, to the storage apparatus at the lower hierarchical level, and repeats the step of allocating to the storage apparatus at a still lower hierarchical level having a still lower performance capability; if it is judged that the ideal utilization cannot be allo-

cated to the plurality of storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300) by using a space amount not exceeding a total of the free space amounts of the respective storage apparatuses, the storage controller (2000) transmits space amount shortage error information indicating space amount shortage in the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300) to the external device being used by the user;

if the user cost distribution information (3400) is changed, the storage controller (2000) calculates the ideal utilization for each of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), using the changed user cost distribution information (3400) and the storage cost coefficients (3200), the storage controller (2000) allocates actual utilizations of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300) acquired for each user, to the respective storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), in the order from the storage apparatus having the highest performance capability, the actual utilizations being each allocated so as to exceed neither the free space amount of a corresponding one of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), nor the calculated ideal utilization allocated to the corresponding one of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), and the storage controller (2000) migrates data of size equivalent to an amount by which the actual utilization exceeds the ideal utilization, from the storage apparatus at a higher hierarchical level to the storage apparatus at a lower hierarchical level among the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300); if it is judged that the changed actual utilization cannot be allocated to the plurality of storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300) by using a space amount not exceeding any one of the free space amount and the ideal utilization of each of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), the storage controller (2000) transmits the space amount shortage error information indicating the space amount shortage in the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300) to the external device being used by the user; and the storage controller (2000) sets the storage cost coefficients (3200) based on proportions of performance measured values of the respective storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), and the performance measured values include data I/O performance of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300).

3. The storage system according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300) include at least any one of combinations of a SAS-compatible disk device, a SATA-compatible disk device, and a magnetic tape device; the storage controller (2000) includes a storage cost coefficient table that stores the storage cost coefficients (3200), a user cost allocation table that stores the user cost allocation information, a user cost distribution table that stores the user cost distribution information (3400), and a storage free space amount

table that holds free space amounts acquired from the respective storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), for each user;

the storage controller (2000) calculates the ideal utilization for each of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), from the storage cost coefficients (3200) read from the storage cost coefficient table and the user cost distribution information (3400) read from the user cost distribution table; and

for each user, the storage controller (2000) sets the ideal utilization in each of the SAS-compatible disk device, the SATA-compatible disk device and the magnetic tape device, which are included as the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), in the order of the performance capabilities from highest to lowest, the ideal utilization being set to a value not exceeding the free space amount of each of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300) read from the storage free space amount table.

4. The storage system according to claim 1, wherein for each user, the storage controller (2000) allocates the ideal utilization to the storage apparatus (1100) at the highest hierarchical level having the highest performance capability among the plurality of storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), if the ideal utilization exceeds the free space amount of the storage apparatus, judges whether there is the storage apparatus (1200, 1300) at a lower hierarchical level having the lower performance capability than the storage apparatus (1100) at the highest hierarchical level, and if it is judged that there is the storage apparatus (1200, 1300) at the lower hierarchical level, allocates an overflow amount from the free space amount of the storage apparatus at the higher level, to the storage apparatus at the lower hierarchical level, and repeats the step of allocating to the storage apparatus at a still lower hierarchical level.

5. The storage system according to claim 4, wherein if it is judged that the ideal utilization cannot be allocated to the plurality of storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300) by using a space amount not exceeding a total of the free space amounts of the respective storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), the storage controller transmits space amount shortage error information indicating space amount shortage in the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300) to the external device being used by the user.

6. The storage system according to claim 1, wherein if the user cost distribution information (3400) is changed, the storage controller (2000) calculates the ideal utilization for each of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), using the changed user cost distribution information (3400) and the storage cost coefficients (3200), the storage controller (2000) allocates actual utilizations of the storage ap-

paratuses (1100, 1200, 1300) acquired for each user, to the respective storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), in the order from the storage apparatus having the highest performance capability, the actual utilizations being each allocated so as to exceed neither the free space amount of a corresponding one of the storage apparatuses, nor the calculated ideal utilization allocated to the corresponding one of the storage apparatuses, and the storage controller (2000) migrates data of size equivalent to an amount by which the actual utilization exceeds the ideal utilization, from the storage apparatus at a higher level to the storage apparatus at a lower level among the storage apparatuses.

7. The storage system according to claim 6, wherein if it is judged that the changed actual utilization cannot be allocated to the plurality of storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300) by using a space amount not exceeding any one of the free space amount and the ideal utilization of each of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), the storage controller (2000) transmits space amount shortage error information indicating the space amount shortage in the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300) to the external device being used by the user.
8. The storage system according to claim 1, wherein the storage controller (2000) sets the storage cost coefficients (3200) based on proportions of performance measured values of the respective storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), and the performance measured values include data VO performance of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300).
9. The storage system according to claim 1, wherein the storage controller (2000) has a de-duplication function of judging whether two or more identical data objects are stored in the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), and if it is judged that two or more identical data objects are stored, keeping one of the two or more identical data objects and metadata on the identical data object while deleting the other identical data object.
10. The storage system according to claim 9, wherein each of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300) has a user storage area set therein for each user using the storage system from the external device, and the storage controller (2000) determines whether there are two or more identical data objects stored in the same user storage area of any of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), and if it is judged that there are two or more identical data objects stored in the same user storage area, the storage controller (2000) keeps one of the two or more identical data objects and metadata on the identical data object while deleting the other identical data object,

and also subtracts a space amount equivalent to a size of the deleted data object from the actual utilization of the storage area acquired for each of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300).

11. A utilization management method for a storage system being coupled communicatively to an external device and providing a storage area to be used by the external device, the storage system including:

a plurality of storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300) of different performance capabilities, each having a storage medium that provides the storage area; and

a storage controller (2000) holding:

storage cost coefficients (3200) of the respective storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), the storage cost coefficients (3200) being indices of utilization costs required in use of the respective storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), and being set in accordance with the performance capabilities of the respective storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300);

user cost allocation information (3300) for each user using the storage system from the external device, the user cost allocation information (3300) being an index of an available cost allocated to each user; and user cost distribution information (3400) that defines, for each user, proportions of the available cost allocated to the respective user that are allocated to each of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300),

the utilization method comprising:

the storage controller (2000) calculating for each storage apparatus (1100, 1200, 1300) an ideal utilization for each user, based on the storage cost coefficients (3200) and the user cost distribution information (3400), the ideal utilizations indicating an available capacity of the respective storage apparatus (1100, 1200, 1300) for the respective user;

when additional file data of a user is received, the storage controller (2000) storing the additional file data of the user to the storage apparatus (1100) having the highest performance capability if a total amount of the additional file data and data of the user already stored in the storage apparatus (1100) having the highest performance capability is equal or less than the ideal utilization of the user for the storage apparatus (1100) having the highest performance ca-

- pability and if the total amount of the additional file data is also equal or less than a free space amount of the storage apparatus (1100); and
- when data of the user is deleted from a storage apparatus of the plurality of storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), migrate at least one file of the user stored in a storage apparatus (1200, 1300) having a lower performance capability than the storage apparatus from which the data is deleted to the storage apparatus from which the data is deleted.
12. The utilization management method for the storage system according to claim 11, wherein for each user, the storage controller (2000) allocates the ideal utilization to the storage apparatus (1100) at the highest hierarchical level having the highest performance capability among the plurality of storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), if the ideal utilization exceeds the free space amount of the storage apparatus, judges whether there is the storage apparatus at a lower hierarchical level having the lower performance capability than the storage apparatus (1100) at the highest hierarchical level, and if it is judged that there is the storage apparatus at the lower hierarchical level, allocates an overflow amount from the free space amount of the storage apparatus (1100) at the higher level, to the storage apparatus at the lower hierarchical level, and repeats the step of allocating to the storage apparatus at a still lower hierarchical level having a still lower performance capability.
13. The utilization management method for the storage system according to claim 12, wherein if it is judged that the ideal utilization cannot be allocated to the plurality of storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300) by using a space amount not exceeding a total of the free space amounts of the respective storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), the storage controller (2000) transmits space amount shortage error information indicating space amount shortage in the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), to the external device being used by the user.
14. The utilization management method for the storage system according to claim 11, wherein if the user cost distribution information (3400) is changed, the storage controller (2000) calculates the ideal utilization for each of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), using the changed user cost distribution information (3400) and the storage cost coefficients (3200), the storage controller (2000) allocates actual utilizations of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300) acquired for each user, to the respective storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), in the order

from the storage apparatus (1100) having the highest performance capability, the actual utilizations being each allocated so as to exceed neither the free space amount of a corresponding one of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), nor the calculated ideal utilization allocated to the corresponding one of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), and the storage controller (2000) migrates data of size equivalent to an amount by which the actual utilization exceeds the ideal utilization, from the storage apparatus at a higher hierarchical level having a higher performance capability to the storage apparatus at a lower hierarchical level having a lower performance capability among the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300).

15. The utilization management method for the storage system according to claim 14, wherein if it is judged that the changed actual utilization cannot be allocated to the plurality of storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300) by using a space amount not exceeding any one of the free space amount and the ideal utilization of each of the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), the storage controller (2000) transmits space amount shortage error information indicating the space amount shortage in the storage apparatuses (1100, 1200, 1300), to the external device being used by the user.

Patentansprüche

1. Speichersystem, das mit einer externen Vorrichtung kommunikationstechnisch gekoppelt ist und einen von der externen Vorrichtung zu verwendenden Speicherbereich bereitstellt und Folgendes umfasst:

mehrere Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) mit unterschiedlichen Leistungsfähigkeiten, wovon jede ein Speichermedium besitzt, das den Speicherbereich bereitstellt; und eine Speichersteuereinheit (2000), die Folgendes hält:

Speicherkosten-Koeffizienten (3200) der jeweiligen Speichervorrichtungen, wobei die Speicherkosten-Koeffizienten Nutzungskosten angeben, die bei Nutzung der jeweiligen Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) erforderlich sind, und in Übereinstimmung mit den Leistungsfähigkeiten der jeweiligen Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) eingestellt werden; Anwenderkosten-Zuweisungsinformationen (3300) für jeden Anwender, der das Speichersystem von der externen Vorrichtung aus nutzt, wobei die Anwenderkosten-Zuweisungsinformationen verfügbare Kos-

ten angeben, die jedem Anwender durch einen Administrator zugewiesen werden; und Anwenderkosten-Verteilungsinformationen (3400), die für jeden Anwender Anteile der verfügbaren Kosten, die dem jeweiligen Anwender zugewiesen sind, die jeder der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) zugewiesen werden, definieren,

wobei die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) konfiguriert ist zum:

Berechnen für jede Speichervorrichtung (1100, 1200, 1300) einer idealen Nutzung für jeden Anwender anhand der Speicherkosten-Koeffizienten (3200) und der Anwenderkosten-Verteilungsinformationen (3400), wobei die idealen Nutzungen eine verfügbare Kapazität der jeweiligen Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) für den jeweiligen Anwender angeben; dann, wenn zusätzliche Dateidaten eines Anwenders empfangen werden, Speichern der zusätzlichen Dateidaten des Anwenders in der Speichervorrichtung (1100), die die höchste Leistungsfähigkeit besitzt, falls ein Gesamtbetrag der zusätzlichen Dateidaten und von Daten des Anwenders, die bereits in der Speichervorrichtung (1100), die die höchste Leistungsfähigkeit besitzt, gespeichert sind, gleich oder kleiner als die ideale Nutzung des Anwenders für die Speichervorrichtung (1100), die die höchste Leistungsfähigkeit besitzt, ist und falls der Gesamtbetrag der zusätzlichen Dateidaten außerdem gleich oder kleiner als der Betrag des freien Raums der Speichervorrichtung (1100) ist; und dann, wenn Daten des Anwenders aus einer Speichervorrichtung der mehreren Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) gelöscht werden, Migrieren wenigstens einer Datei des Anwenders, die in einer Speichervorrichtung (1200, 1300), die eine geringere Leistungsfähigkeit hat als die Speichervorrichtung, aus der die Daten gelöscht werden, besitzt, in die Speichervorrichtung, aus der die Daten gelöscht worden sind.

2. Speichersystem nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) für jeden Anwender die ideale Nutzung jener Speichervorrichtung (1100) auf der höchsten hierarchischen Ebene, die die höchste Leistungsfähigkeit unter den mehreren Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) besitzt, zuweist, falls die ideale Nutzung den Betrag des freien Raums der Speichervorrichtung überschreitet, beurteilt, ob eine Speichervorrichtung auf einer nied-

rigen hierarchischen Ebene vorhanden ist, die eine geringere Leistungsfähigkeit als die Speichervorrichtung (1100) auf der höchsten hierarchischen Ebene besitzt, und, wenn die Beurteilung positiv ist, einen Überlaufbetrag von dem Betrag des freien Raums der Speichervorrichtung auf einer höheren Ebene der Speichervorrichtung auf der niedrigeren hierarchischen Ebene zuweist und den Schritt des Zuweisens zu der Speichervorrichtung auf einer nochmals niedrigeren hierarchischen Ebene, die eine nochmals geringere Leistungsfähigkeit besitzt, wiederholt;

dann, wenn beurteilt wird, dass die ideale Nutzung den mehreren Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) unter Nutzung eines Raumbetrags, der den gesamten Betrag des freien Raums der jeweiligen Speichervorrichtungen nicht überschreitet, nicht zugewiesen werden kann, die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) Raumbetragknappheits-Fehlerinformationen, die eine Raumbetragknappheit in den Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) angeben, an die externe Vorrichtung, die von dem Anwender genutzt wird, überträgt;

dann, wenn die Anwenderkosten-Verteilungsinformationen (3400) geändert werden, die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) die ideale Nutzung für jede der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) unter Nutzung der geänderten Anwenderkosten-Verteilungsinformationen (3400) und der Speicherkosten-Koeffizienten (3200) berechnet, wobei die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) tatsächliche Nutzungen der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300), die für jeden Anwender erfasst werden, den jeweiligen Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) in der Reihenfolge von der Speichervorrichtung mit der höchsten Leistungsfähigkeit zuweist, wobei die tatsächlichen Nutzungen jeweils so zugewiesen werden, dass weder der Betrag des freien Raums einer entsprechenden der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) noch die berechnete ideale Nutzung, die der entsprechenden der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) zugewiesen ist, überschritten werden, und wobei die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) Daten mit einer Größe, die zu einem Betrag, um den die tatsächliche Nutzung die ideale Verbindung überschreitet, äquivalent ist, von der Speichervorrichtung auf einer höheren hierarchischen Ebene zu der Speichervorrichtung auf einer niedrigeren hierarchischen Ebene unter den Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) migriert;

falls beurteilt wird, dass die geänderte tatsächliche Nutzung den mehreren Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) unter Nutzung eines Raumbetrags, der wieder den Betrag des freien Raums noch die ideale Nutzung jeder der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) überschreitet, nicht zugewiesen werden kann, die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) die Raumbetragknappheits-Fehlerinformationen, die

die Raumbetragsknappheit in den Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) angeben, an die von dem Anwender genutzte externe Vorrichtung überträgt; und

die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) die Speicherkosten-Koeffizienten (3200) anhand der Anteile der gemessenen Leistungswerte der jeweiligen Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) einstellt, wobei die gemessenen Leistungswerte die Dateneingabe/Datenausgabe-Leistung der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) enthalten.

3. Speichersysteme nach Anspruch 1, wobei die mehreren Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) Kombinationen SAS-kompatibler Plattenvorrichtungen und/oder SATA-kompatibler Plattenvorrichtungen und/oder von Magnetbandvorrichtungen enthalten; die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) eine Speicherkosten-Koeffiziententabelle, die die Speicherkosten-Koeffizienten (3200) speichert, eine Anwenderkosten-Zuweisungstabelle, die die Anwenderkosten-Zuweisungsinformationen speichert, eine Anwenderkosten-Verteilungstabelle, die die Anwenderkosten-Verteilungsinformationen (3400) speichert, und eine Tabelle für den Betrag von freiem Speicher-
raum, die freien Speicherraum, der von den jeweiligen Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) erfasst wird, für jeden Anwender hält, umfasst; die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) die ideale Nutzung für jede der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) aus den Speicherkosten-Koeffizienten (3200), die aus der Speicherkosten-Koeffiziententabelle gelesen werden, und den Anwenderkosten-Verteilungsinformationen (3400), die aus der Anwenderkosten-Verteilungstabelle gelesen werden, berechnet; und die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) für jeden Anwender die ideale Nutzung in jeder der SAS-kompatiblen Plattenvorrichtungen, jeder der SATA-kompatiblen Plattenvorrichtungen und jeder der Magnetbandvorrichtungen, die als die Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) enthalten sind, in der Reihenfolge der Leistungsfähigkeiten von der höchsten zur niedrigsten Leistungsfähigkeit einstellt, wobei die ideale Nutzung auf einen Wert eingestellt wird, der den Betrag des freien Raums jeder der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300), der aus der Tabelle für den Betrag von freiem Speicherraum gelesen wird, nicht überschreitet.
4. Speichersystem nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) für jeden Anwender die ideale Nutzung der Speichervorrichtung (1100) auf der höchsten hierarchischen Ebene, die die höchste Leistungsfähigkeit unter den mehreren Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) besitzt, zuweist, falls die ideale Nutzung den Betrag des freien Raums der

Speichervorrichtung überschreitet, beurteilt, ob eine Speichervorrichtung (1200, 1300) auf einer niedrigeren hierarchischen Ebene mit einer geringeren Leistungsfähigkeit als die Speichervorrichtung (1100) auf der höchsten hierarchischen Ebene vorhanden ist, und, falls beurteilt wird, dass eine Speichervorrichtung (1200, 1300) auf der niedrigeren hierarchischen Ebene vorhanden ist, einen Überlaufbetrag von dem Betrag des freien Raums der Speichervorrichtung auf der höheren Ebene der Speichervorrichtung auf der niedrigeren hierarchischen Ebene zuweist und den Schritt des Zuweisens zu der Speichervorrichtung auf einer nochmals niedrigeren hierarchischen Ebene wiederholt.

5. Speichersystem nach Anspruch 4, wobei dann, wenn beurteilt wird, dass die ideale Nutzung den mehreren Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) unter Nutzung eines Raumbetrags, der den gesamten freien Raumbetrag der jeweiligen Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) nicht überschreitet, nicht zugewiesen werden kann, die Speichersteuereinheit Raumbetragsknappheits-Fehlerinformationen, die eine Raumbetragsknappheit in den Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) angeben, an die von dem Anwender genutzte externe Vorrichtung überträgt.
6. Speichersystem nach Anspruch 1, wobei dann, wenn die Anwenderkosten-Verteilungsinformationen (3400) geändert werden, die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) die ideale Nutzung für jede der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) unter Nutzung der geänderten Anwenderkosten-Verteilungsinformationen (3400) und der Speicherkosten-Koeffizienten (3200) berechnet, wobei die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) tatsächliche Nutzungen der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300), die für jeden Anwender erfasst werden, den jeweiligen Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) in der Reihenfolge von der Speichervorrichtung mit der höchsten Leistungsfähigkeit zuweist, wobei die tatsächlichen Nutzungen jeweils so zugewiesen werden, dass weder der Betrag des freien Raums einer entsprechenden der Speichervorrichtungen noch die berechnete ideale Nutzung, die der entsprechenden der Speichervorrichtungen zugewiesen ist, überschritten werden, und wobei die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) Daten mit einer Größe, die zu einem Betrag, um den die tatsächliche Nutzung die ideale Nutzung überschreitet, äquivalent ist, von der Speichervorrichtung auf einer höheren Ebene zu der Speichervorrichtung auf einer niedrigeren Ebene unter den Speichervorrichtungen migriert.
7. Speichersystem nach Anspruch 6, wobei dann, wenn beurteilt wird, dass die geänderte tatsächliche Nutzung den mehreren Speichervorrichtungen

- (1100, 1200, 1300) unter Nutzung eines Raumbetrags, der weder den Betrag des freien Raums noch die ideale Nutzung jeder der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) überschreitet, nicht zugewiesen werden kann, die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) Raumbetragknappheits-Fehlerinformationen, die die Raumbetragknappheit in den Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) angeben, an die von dem Anwender genutzte externe Vorrichtung überträgt.
8. Speichersystem nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) die Speicherkosten-Koeffizienten (3200) anhand von Anteilen gemessener Leistungswerte der jeweiligen Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) einstellt, wobei die gemessenen Leistungswerte die Dateneingabe/Datenausgabe-Leistung der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) enthalten.
9. Speichersystem nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) eine Entduplizierungsfunktion besitzt, die beurteilt, ob zwei oder mehr identische Datenobjekte in den Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) gespeichert sind, und, falls beurteilt wird, dass zwei oder mehr identische Datenobjekte gespeichert sind, eines der zwei oder mehr Datenobjekte und Metadaten über das identische Datenobjekt beibehält, während sie das andere identische Datenobjekt löscht.
10. Speichersystem nach Anspruch 9, wobei jede der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) einen darin eingestellten Anwenderspeicherbereich für jeden Anwender, der das Speichersystem von der externen Vorrichtung aus nutzt, besitzt und die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) bestimmt, ob in demselben Anwenderspeicherbereich irgendeiner der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) zwei oder mehr identische Datenobjekte gespeichert sind, und, falls beurteilt wird, dass zwei oder mehr identische Datenobjekte im selben Anwenderspeicherbereich gespeichert sind, die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) eines der zwei oder mehr identischen Datenobjekte und Metadaten über das identische Datenobjekt beibehält und das andere identische Datenobjekt löscht und außerdem einen Raumbetrag, der zu einer Größe des gelöschten Datenobjekts äquivalent ist, aus der tatsächlichen Nutzung des Speicherbereichs, der für jede der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) erfasst wird, subtrahiert.
11. Nutzungsmanagementverfahren für ein Speichersystem, das mit einer externen Vorrichtung kommunikationstechnisch gekoppelt ist und einen Speicherbereich, der von der externen Vorrichtung zu verwenden ist, bereitstellt, wobei das Speichersystem Folgendes umfasst:

mehrere Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) mit unterschiedlichen Leistungsfähigkeiten, wovon jede ein Speichermedium besitzt, das den Speicherbereich bereitstellt; und eine Speichersteuereinheit (2000), die Folgendes hält:

Speicherkosten-Koeffizienten (3200) der jeweiligen Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300), wobei die Speicherkosten-Koeffizienten (3200) Nutzungskosten angeben, die bei der Nutzung der jeweiligen Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) erforderlich sind, und in Übereinstimmung mit den Leistungsfähigkeiten der jeweiligen Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) eingestellt werden;

Anwenderkosten-Zuweisungsinformationen (3300) für jeden Anwender, der das Speichersystem von der externen Vorrichtung aus nutzt, wobei die Anwenderkosten-Zuweisungsinformationen (3300) verfügbare Kosten, die jedem Anwender zugewiesen sind, angeben; und

Anwenderkosten-Verteilungsinformationen (3400), die für jeden Anwenderanteile der verfügbaren Kosten, die dem jeweiligen Anwender zugewiesen sind, die jeder der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) zugewiesen sind, definieren;

wobei das Nutzungsverfahren Folgendes umfasst: durch die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) Berechnen für jede Speichervorrichtung (1100, 1200, 1300) einer idealen Nutzung für jeden Anwender anhand der Speicherkosten-Koeffizienten (3200) und der Anwenderkosten-Verteilungsinformationen (3400), wobei die idealen Nutzungen eine verfügbare Kapazität der jeweiligen Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) für den jeweiligen Anwender angeben; dann, wenn zusätzliche Dateidaten eines Anwenders empfangen werden, durch die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) Speichern der zusätzlichen Dateidaten des Anwenders in der Speichervorrichtung (1100) mit der höchsten Leistungsfähigkeit, falls ein Gesamtbetrag der zusätzlichen Dateidaten und der Daten des Anwenders, die bereits in der Speichervorrichtung (1100) mit der höchsten Leistungsfähigkeit gespeichert sind, gleich oder kleiner als die ideale Nutzung des Anwenders für die Speichervorrichtung (1100) mit der höchsten Leistungsfähigkeit ist und falls der Gesamtbetrag der zusätzlichen Dateidaten außerdem gleich oder kleiner als ein Betrag des freien Raums der Speichervorrichtung (1100) ist; und dann, wenn Daten des Anwenders aus der Spei-

chervorrichtung der mehreren Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) gelöscht werden, Migrieren wenigstens einer Datei des Anwenders, die in einer Speichervorrichtung (1200, 1300) mit einer geringeren Leistungsfähigkeit als die Speichervorrichtung, aus der die Daten gelöscht worden sind, gespeichert sind, in die Speichervorrichtung, aus der die Daten gelöscht worden sind.

12. Nutzungsmanagementverfahren für Speichersystem nach Anspruch 11, wobei für jeden Anwender die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) die ideale Nutzung der Speichervorrichtung (1100) auf der höchsten hierarchischen Ebene mit der höchsten Leistungsfähigkeit unter den mehreren Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) zuweist, falls die ideale Nutzung den Betrag des freien Raums der Speichervorrichtung überschreitet, beurteilt, ob eine Speichervorrichtung auf einer niedrigeren hierarchischen Ebene mit einer geringeren Leistungsfähigkeit als die Speichervorrichtung (1100) auf der höchsten hierarchischen Ebene vorhanden ist, und, falls beurteilt wird, dass eine Speichervorrichtung auf der niedrigeren hierarchischen Ebene vorhanden ist, einen Überlaufbetrag von dem Betrag des freien Raums der Speichervorrichtung (1100) auf der höheren Ebene der Speichervorrichtung auf der niedrigeren hierarchischen Ebene zuweist und den Schritt des Zuweisens zu der Speichervorrichtung auf einer nochmals niedrigeren hierarchischen Ebene, die eine nochmals geringere Leistungsfähigkeit besitzt, wiederholt.

13. Nutzungsmanagementverfahren für Speichersystem nach Anspruch 12, wobei dann, wenn beurteilt wird, dass die ideale Nutzung den mehreren Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) unter Nutzung eines Raumbetrags, der den gesamten Betrag des freien Raums der jeweiligen Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) nicht überschreitet, nicht zugewiesen werden kann, die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) Raumbetragknappheits-Fehlerinformationen, die die Raumbetragknappheit in den Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) angeben, an die von dem Anwender genutzte externe Vorrichtung überträgt.

14. Nutzungsmanagementverfahren für Speichersystem nach Anspruch 11, wobei dann, wenn die Anwenderkosten-Verteilungsinformationen (3400) geändert werden, die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) die ideale Nutzung für jede der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) unter Nutzung der geänderten Anwenderkosten-Verteilungsinformationen (3400) und der Speicherkosten-Koeffizienten (3200) berechnet, wobei die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) tatsächliche Nutzungen der Vorrichtungen, die für je-

den Anwender erfasst werden, den jeweiligen Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) in der Reihenfolge von der Speichervorrichtung (1100) mit der höchsten Leistungsfähigkeit zuweist, wobei die tatsächlichen Nutzungen jeweils so zugewiesen werden, dass weder der Betrag des freien Raums einer entsprechenden der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) noch die berechnete ideale Nutzung, die der entsprechenden der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) zugewiesen ist, überschritten werden, und wobei die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) Daten mit einer Größe, die zu einem Betrag, um den die tatsächliche Nutzung die ideale Nutzung überschreitet, äquivalent ist, von der Speichervorrichtung auf einer höheren hierarchischen Ebene mit einer höheren Leistungsfähigkeit in die Speichervorrichtung auf einer niedrigeren hierarchischen Ebene mit einer geringeren Leistungsfähigkeit unter den Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) migriert.

15. Nutzungsmanagementverfahren für Speichersystem nach Anspruch 14, wobei dann, wenn beurteilt wird, dass die geänderte tatsächliche Nutzung den mehreren Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) unter Nutzung eines Raumbetrags, der weder den Betrag des freien Raums noch die ideale Nutzung jeder der Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) überschreitet, nicht zugewiesen werden kann, die Speichersteuereinheit (2000) Raumbetragknappheits-Fehlerinformationen, die die Raumbetragknappheit in den Speichervorrichtungen (1100, 1200, 1300) angeben, an die von dem Anwender genutzte externe Vorrichtung überträgt.

Revendications

1. Système de stockage qui est couplé en termes de communication à un dispositif externe et qui présente une aire de stockage à utiliser par le dispositif externe, comprenant :

une pluralité d'appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) présentant des capacités de performances différentes, chacun ayant un support de stockage qui présente l'aire de stockage ; et un contrôleur de stockage (2000) qui contient :

des coefficients de coût de stockage (3200) des appareils de stockage respectifs, les coefficients de coût de stockage étant des indices des coûts d'utilisation requis lors de l'utilisation des appareils de stockage respectifs (1100, 1200, 1300), et qui sont fixés en accord des capacités de performances des appareils de stockage respectifs (1100, 1200, 1300) ;
des informations d'attribution des coûts uti-

lisateur (3300) pour chaque utilisateur en utilisant le système de stockage depuis le dispositif externe, les informations d'attribution des coûts utilisateur étant un indice d'un coût disponible attribué à chaque utilisateur par un administrateur ; et des informations de distribution de coût utilisateur (3400) qui définissent, pour chaque utilisateur, des proportions du coût disponible attribué à l'utilisateur respectif qui sont attribuées à chacun des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300),

dans lequel le contrôleur de stockage (2000) est configuré pour :

calculer, pour chaque appareil de stockage (1100, 12, 1300) une utilisation idéale pour chaque utilisateur, sur la base des coefficients de coût de stockage (3200) et des informations de distribution du coût utilisateur (3400), les utilisations idéales indiquant une capacité disponible de l'appareil de stockage respectif (1100, 1200, 1300) pour l'utilisateur respectif ;

quand des données de fichier additionnelles d'un utilisateur sont reçues, stocker les données de fichier additionnelles de l'utilisateur vers l'appareil de stockage (1100) ayant la capacité de performance la plus élevée si une quantité totale des données de fichier additionnelles et des données de l'utilisateur déjà stockées dans l'appareil de stockage (1100) ayant la capacité de performance la plus élevée est égale ou inférieure à l'utilisation idéale de l'utilisateur pour l'appareil de stockage (1100) ayant la capacité de performance la plus élevée, et si la quantité totale de données de fichier additionnelles est aussi égale ou inférieure à une quantité d'espace libre de l'appareil de stockage (1100) ; et

quand les données de l'utilisateur sont effacées d'un appareil de stockage de la pluralité d'appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300), faire migrer au moins un fichier de l'utilisateur stocké dans un appareil de stockage (1200, 1300) ayant une capacité de performance plus faible que l'appareil de stockage depuis lequel les données sont effacées vers l'appareil de stockage depuis lequel les données sont effacées.

2. Système de stockage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel pour chaque utilisateur, le contrôleur de stockage (2000) attribue l'utilisation idéale à l'appareil de stockage (1100) au niveau hiérarchique le plus élevé ayant la capacité de performance la plus

élevée parmi la pluralité d'appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300), si l'utilisation idéale excède la quantité d'espace libre de l'appareil de stockage, il juge quant à savoir s'il s'agit de l'appareil de stockage à un niveau hiérarchique plus bas ayant la capacité de performance plus faible que l'appareil de stockage (1100) au niveau hiérarchique le plus élevé et, s'il juge que c'est le cas, il attribue une quantité de déversement depuis la quantité d'espace libre de l'appareil de stockage à un niveau plus élevé, vers l'appareil de stockage au niveau hiérarchique plus bas, et il répète l'étape d'attribution à l'appareil de stockage à un niveau hiérarchique encore plus bas ayant une capacité de performance encore plus faible ;

s'il juge que l'utilisation idéale ne peut pas être attribuée à la pluralité d'appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) en utilisant une quantité d'espace qui n'excède pas un total des quantités d'espace libre des appareils de stockage respectifs, le contrôleur de stockage (2000) transmet une information d'erreur relative à la pénurie de la quantité d'espace, indiquant la pénurie de la quantité d'espace dans les appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) vers le dispositif externe qui est utilisé par l'utilisateur ;

si l'information de distribution du coût utilisateur (3400) est changée, le contrôleur de stockage (2000) calcule l'utilisation idéale pour chacun des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300), en utilisant l'information changée sur la distribution des coûts utilisateur (3400) et les coefficients de coût de stockage (3200), le contrôleur de stockage (2000) attribue des utilisations réelles des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) acquises pour chaque utilisateur, aux appareils de stockage respectifs (1100, 1200, 1300), dans l'ordre depuis l'appareil de stockage ayant la capacité de performance la plus élevée, les utilisations réelles étant attribuées chacune de manière à n'excéder ni la quantité d'espace libre d'un appareil correspondant parmi les appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300), ni l'utilisation idéale calculée attribuée à l'appareil correspondant parmi les appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300), et le contrôleur de stockage (2000) fait migrer les données de taille équivalente à une quantité de laquelle l'utilisation réelle excède l'utilisation idéale, depuis l'appareil de stockage à un niveau hiérarchique plus élevé vers l'appareil de stockage à un niveau hiérarchique plus bas parmi les appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) ;

s'il juge que l'utilisation réelle changée ne peut pas être attribuée à la pluralité d'appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) en utilisant une quantité d'espace qui n'excède l'une quelconque des quantités d'espace libre et l'utilisation idéale de chacun des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300), le contrôleur de stockage (2000) transmet l'information d'erreur relative à la pénurie de quantité d'espace indiquant

la pénurie de quantité d'espace dans les appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) vers le dispositif externe qui est utilisé par l'utilisateur ; et le contrôleur de stockage (2000) fixe les coefficients de coût de stockage (3200) sur la base des proportions des valeurs de performance mesurées des appareils de stockage respectifs (1100, 1200, 1300), et les valeurs de performance mesurées incluent des performances d'entrée/sortie des données des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300).

3. Système de stockage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la pluralité d'appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) inclut l'une au moins des combinaisons d'un dispositif à disque compatible SAS, un dispositif à disque compatible SATA, et un dispositif à bande magnétique ; le contrôleur de stockage (2000) inclut un tableau de coefficients de coût de stockage qui stocke les coefficients de coût de stockage (3200), un tableau d'attribution de coût utilisateur qui stocke les informations d'attribution de coût utilisateur (3400) et un tableau de quantité d'espace libre de stockage qui contient les quantités d'espace libre acquises depuis les appareils de stockage respectifs (1100, 1200, 1300), pour chaque utilisateur ; le contrôleur de stockage (2000) calcule l'utilisation idéale pour chacun des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300), depuis les coefficients de coût de stockage (3200) lus depuis le tableau de coefficients de coût de stockage et les informations de distribution de coût utilisateur (3400) lues depuis la table de distribution de coût utilisateur ; et pour chaque utilisateur, le contrôleur de stockage (2000) fixe l'utilisation idéale dans chacun des dispositifs que sont le dispositif à disque compatible SAS, le dispositif à disque compatible SATA, et le dispositif à bande magnétique, qui sont inclus à titre d'appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300), dans l'ordre des capacités de performances depuis la plus élevée vers la plus basse, l'utilisation idéale étant fixée à une valeur qui n'excède pas la quantité d'espace libre de chacun des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) lue depuis le tableau des quantités d'espace libre de stockage.
4. Système de stockage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel pour chaque utilisateur, le contrôleur de stockage (2000) attribue l'utilisation idéale à l'appareil de stockage (1100) au niveau hiérarchique le plus élevé ayant la capacité de performance la plus élevée parmi la pluralité d'appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300), si l'utilisation idéale excède la quantité d'espace libre de l'appareil de stockage, il juge quant à savoir s'il s'agit de l'appareil de stockage (1200, 1300) à un niveau hiérarchique plus bas ayant une capacité de performance plus faible que l'appareil de stockage (1100) au niveau hiérarchique plus éle-

vé et, s'il juge qu'il s'agit de l'appareil de stockage (1200, 1300) au niveau hiérarchique plus bas, il attribue une quantité de déversement depuis la quantité d'espace libre de l'appareil de stockage au niveau plus élevé vers l'appareil de stockage au niveau hiérarchique plus bas, et il répète l'étape d'attribution à l'appareil de stockage à un niveau hiérarchique encore plus bas.

5. Système de stockage selon la revendication 4, dans lequel, s'il juge que l'utilisation idéale ne peut pas être attribuée à la pluralité d'appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) en utilisant une quantité d'espace qui n'excède pas un total des quantités d'espace libre des appareils de stockage respectifs (1100, 1200, 1300), le contrôleur de stockage transmet l'information d'erreur relative à la pénurie de quantité d'espace indiquant la pénurie de quantité d'espace dans les appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) vers le dispositif externe qui est utilisé par l'utilisateur.
6. Système de stockage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel si les informations de distribution de coût utilisateur (3400) sont changées, le contrôleur de stockage (2000) calcule l'utilisation idéale pour chacun des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300), en utilisant les informations changées sur la distribution du coût utilisateur (3400) et les coefficients de coût de stockage (3200), le contrôleur de stockage (2000) attribue des utilisations réelles des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) acquises pour chaque utilisateur, vers les appareils de stockage respectifs (1100, 1200, 1300), dans l'ordre depuis l'appareil de stockage ayant la capacité de performance la plus élevée, les utilisations réelles étant attribuées chacune de manière à n'excéder ni la quantité d'espace libre attribuée à l'appareil correspondant parmi les appareils de stockage, ni l'utilisation idéale calculée attribuée à l'appareil correspondant parmi les appareils de stockage, et le contrôleur de stockage (2000) fait migrer les données de taille équivalente à une quantité de laquelle l'utilisation réelle excède l'utilisation idéale, depuis l'appareil de stockage à un niveau plus élevé vers l'appareil de stockage à un niveau plus bas parmi les appareils de stockage.
7. Système de stockage selon la revendication 6, dans lequel, s'il juge que l'utilisation réelle changée ne peut pas être attribuée à la pluralité d'appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) en utilisant une quantité d'espace qui n'excède l'une quelconque parmi la quantité d'espace libre et l'utilisation idéale de chacun des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300), le contrôleur de stockage (2000) transmet l'information d'erreur relative à la pénurie de quantité d'espace indiquant la pénurie de la quantité d'espace

dans les appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) vers le dispositif externe qui est utilisé par l'utilisateur.

8. Système de stockage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le contrôleur de stockage (2000) fixe les coefficients de coût de stockage (3200) sur la base des proportions des valeurs mesurées de performance des appareils de stockage respectifs (1100, 1200, 1300), et les valeurs mesurées de performance incluent des données de performance d'entrée/sortie (I/O) des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300). 5
9. Système de stockage selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le contrôleur de stockage (2000) a une fonction de déduplication consistant à juger si deux ou plusieurs objets de données identiques sont stockés dans les appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) et, s'il juge que deux ou plusieurs objets de données identiques sont stockés, il conserve l'un des deux ou plusieurs objets de données identiques et les métadonnées sur l'objet de données identique tandis qu'il efface les autres objets de données identiques. 10 15 20
10. Système de stockage selon la revendication 9, dans lequel chacun des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) comporte une zone de stockage utilisateur établie à l'intérieur pour que chaque utilisateur utilise le système de stockage depuis le dispositif externe, et le contrôleur de stockage (2000) détermine s'il y a deux ou plusieurs objets de données identiques stockés dans la même zone de stockage utilisateur de l'un quelconque des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) et, s'il juge qu'il y a deux ou plusieurs objets de données identiques stockés dans la même zone de stockage utilisateur, le contrôleur de stockage (2000) conserve l'un des deux ou plusieurs objets de données identiques et les métadonnées sur l'objet de données identique, tandis qu'il efface l'autre objet de données identique, et qu'il soustrait également une quantité d'espace équivalente à une taille de l'objet de données effacé depuis l'utilisation réelle de la zone de stockage acquise pour chacun des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300). 25 30 35 40 45
11. Procédé de gestion d'utilisation pour un système de stockage qui est couplé en termes de communication à un dispositif externe et qui présente une zone de stockage à utiliser par le dispositif externe, le système de stockage incluant : 50
 - une pluralité d'appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) présentant des capacités de performance différentes, chacun ayant un support de stockage qui présente l'aire de stockage ; et
 - un contrôleur de stockage (2000) qui contient :

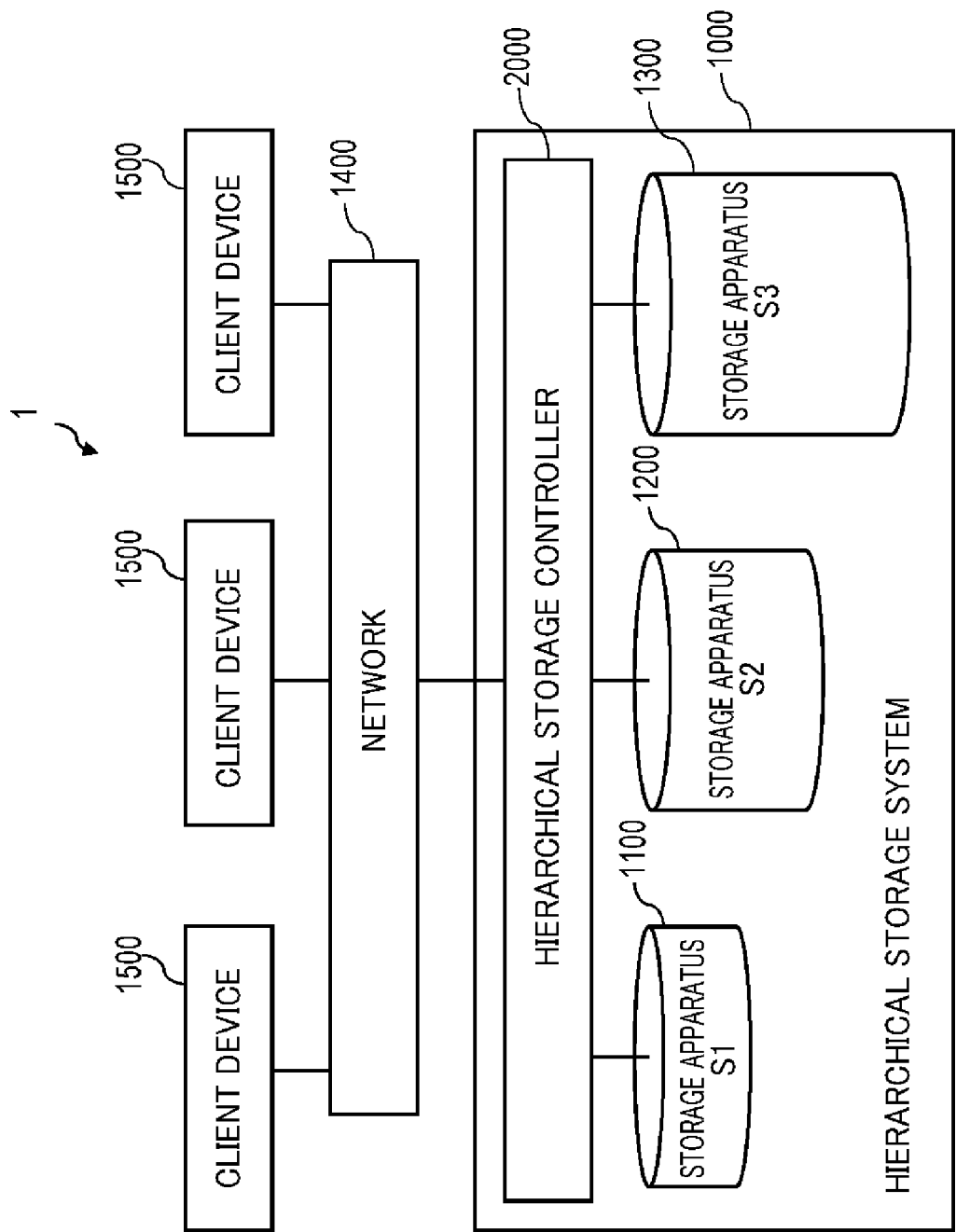
des coefficients de coût de stockage (3200) des appareils de stockage respectifs (1100, 1200, 1300), les coefficients de coût de stockage (3200) étant des indices de coût d'utilisation requis lors de l'utilisation des appareils de stockage respectifs (1100, 1200, 1300), et étant fixés en accord avec les capacités de performance des appareils de stockage respectifs (1100, 1200, 1300) ; des informations d'attribution de coût utilisateur (3300) pour chaque utilisateur qui utilise le système de stockage depuis le dispositif externe, l'information d'attribution de coût utilisateur (3300) étant un indice d'un coût disponible attribué à chaque utilisateur ; et une information de distribution de coût utilisateur (3400) qui définit, pour chaque utilisateur, les proportions du coût disponible attribué à l'utilisateur respectif, qui sont attribuées à chacun des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300),

le procédé d'utilisation comprenant les étapes suivantes :

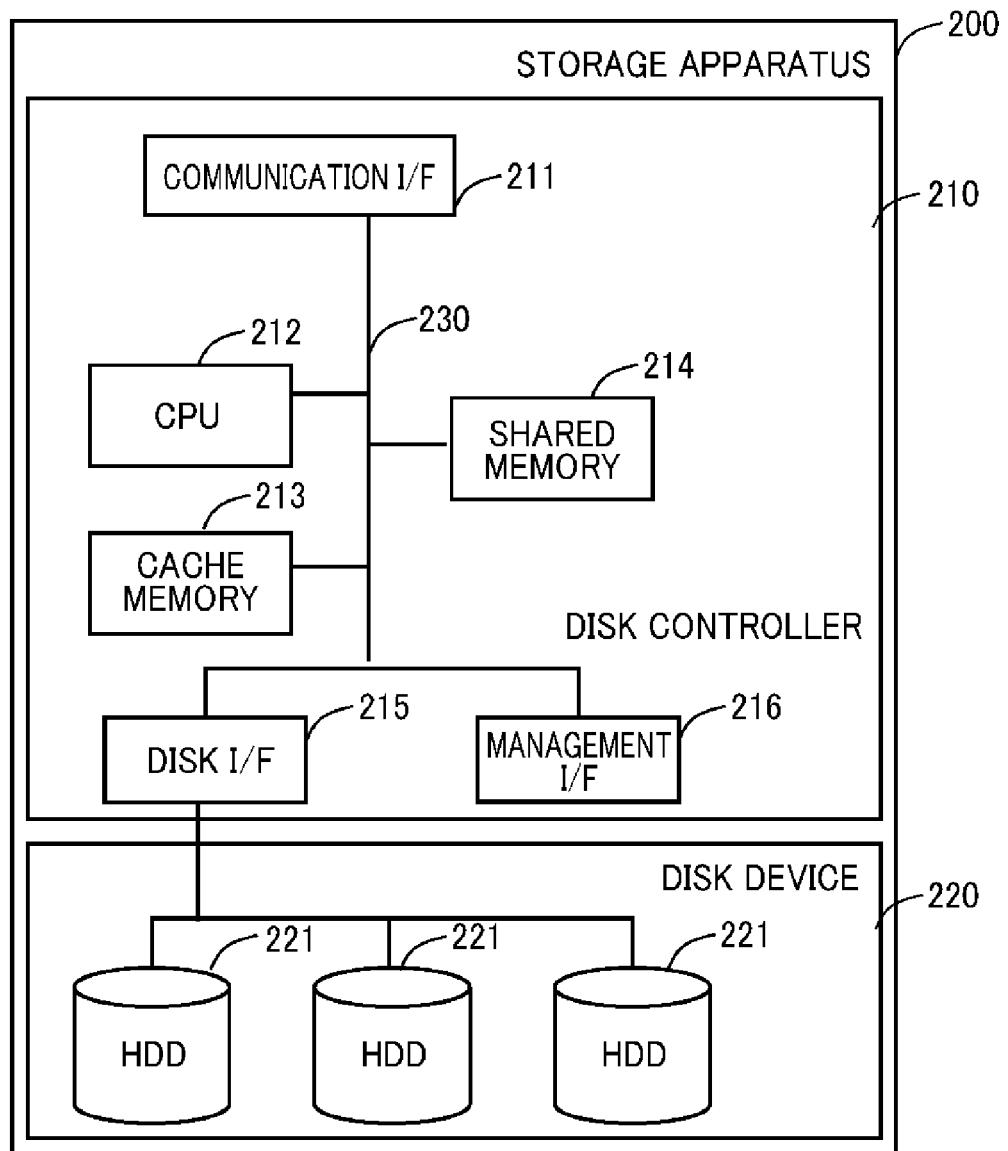
le contrôleur de stockage (2000) calcule pour chaque appareil de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) une utilisation idéale pour chaque utilisateur, sur la base des coefficients de coût de stockage (3200) et de l'information de distribution de coût utilisateur (3400), les utilisations idéales indiquant une capacité disponible de l'appareil de stockage respectif (1100, 1200, 1300) pour l'utilisateur respectif ; quand des données de fichier additionnelles d'un utilisateur sont reçues, le contrôleur de stockage (2000) stocke les données de fichier additionnelles de l'utilisateur dans l'appareil de stockage (1100) ayant la plus haute capacité de performance si une quantité totale des données de fichier additionnelles et des données de l'utilisateur déjà stockées dans l'appareil de stockage (1100) ayant la capacité de performance la plus élevée est égale ou inférieure à l'utilisation idéale de l'utilisateur pour l'appareil de stockage (1100) ayant la capacité de performance la plus élevée et si la quantité totale de données de fichier additionnelles est également égale ou inférieure à une quantité d'espace libre de l'appareil de stockage (1100) ; et quand les données de l'utilisateur sont effacées d'un appareil de stockage de la pluralité d'appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) il fait migrer au moins un fichier de

- l'utilisateur stocké dans un appareil de stockage (1200, 1300) ayant une capacité de performance plus basse que l'appareil de stockage depuis laquelle les données sont effacées vers l'appareil de stockage depuis lequel les données sont effacées. 5
- 12.** Procédé de gestion d'utilisation pour le système de stockage selon la revendication 11, dans lequel pour chaque utilisateur, le contrôleur de stockage (2000) attribue l'utilisation idéale de l'appareil de stockage (1100) au niveau hiérarchique le plus élevé ayant la capacité de performance la plus haute parmi la pluralité d'appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300), si l'utilisation idéale excède la quantité d'espace libre de l'appareil de stockage, il juge si il s'agit de l'appareil de stockage à un niveau hiérarchique plus bas ayant une capacité de performance plus basse que l'appareil de stockage (1100) au niveau hiérarchique plus élevé et, s'il juge qu'il s'agit de l'appareil de stockage au niveau hiérarchique plus bas, il attribue une quantité de déversement depuis la quantité d'espace libre de l'appareil de stockage (1100) au niveau plus élevé, vers l'appareil de stockage au niveau hiérarchique plus bas, et répète l'étape d'attribution à l'appareil de stockage à un niveau hiérarchique encore plus bas ayant une capacité de performance encore plus basse. 10
- 13.** Procédé de gestion d'utilisation pour le système de stockage selon la revendication 12, dans lequel, s'il juge que l'utilisation idéale ne peut pas être attribuée à la pluralité d'appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) en utilisant une quantité d'espace qui n'excède pas un total des quantités d'espace libre des appareils de stockage respectifs (1100, 1200, 1300), le contrôleur de stockage (2000) transmet une information d'erreur relative à la pénurie de quantité d'espace indiquant une pénurie de la quantité d'espace dans les appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300), vers le dispositif externe qui est utilisé par l'utilisateur. 15 20 25 30 35 40
- 14.** Procédé de gestion d'utilisation pour le système de stockage selon la revendication 11, dans lequel si l'information de distribution de coût utilisateur (3400) est changée, le contrôleur de stockage (2000) calcule l'utilisation idéale pour chacun des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300), en utilisant l'information changée sur la distribution du coût utilisateur (3400) et les coefficients de coût de stockage (3200), le contrôleur de stockage (2000) attribue des utilisations réelles des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) acquise pour chaque utilisateur, aux appareils de stockage respectifs (1100, 1200, 1300), dans l'ordre depuis l'appareil de stockage (1100) ayant la capacité de performance la plus élevée, les utilisations réelles étant attribuées chacune de manière à n'ex- 45 50 55
- céder ni la quantité d'espace libre d'un appareil correspondant des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300), ni l'utilisation idéale calculée attribuée à l'appareil correspondant des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300), et le contrôleur de stockage (2000) fait migrer des données de taille équivalente à une quantité de laquelle l'utilisation réelle excède l'utilisation idéale, depuis l'appareil de stockage à un niveau hiérarchique plus élevé ayant une capacité de performance plus haute vers l'appareil de stockage à un niveau hiérarchique plus bas ayant une capacité de performance plus faible parmi les appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300).
- 15.** Procédé de gestion d'utilisation pour le système de stockage selon la revendication 14, dans lequel s'il juge que l'utilisation réelle changée ne peut pas être attribuée à la pluralité d'appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300) en utilisant une quantité d'espace qui n'excède aucune de la quantité d'espace libre et de l'utilisation idéale de chacun des appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300), le contrôleur de stockage (2000) transmet l'information d'erreur relative à une pénurie de quantité d'espace indiquant la pénurie de la quantité d'espace dans les appareils de stockage (1100, 1200, 1300), vers le dispositif externe qui est utilisé par l'utilisateur.

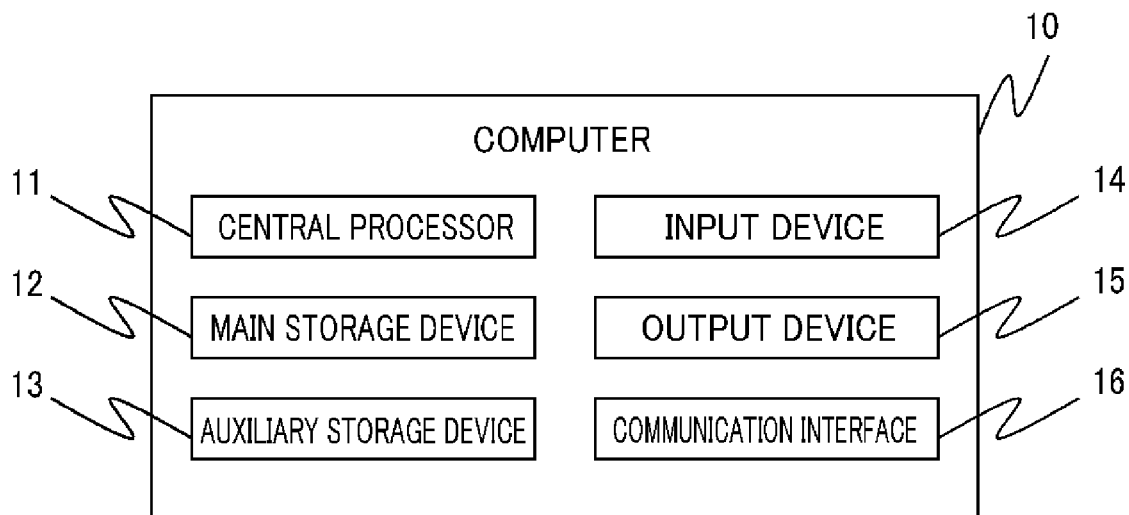
[Fig. 1]



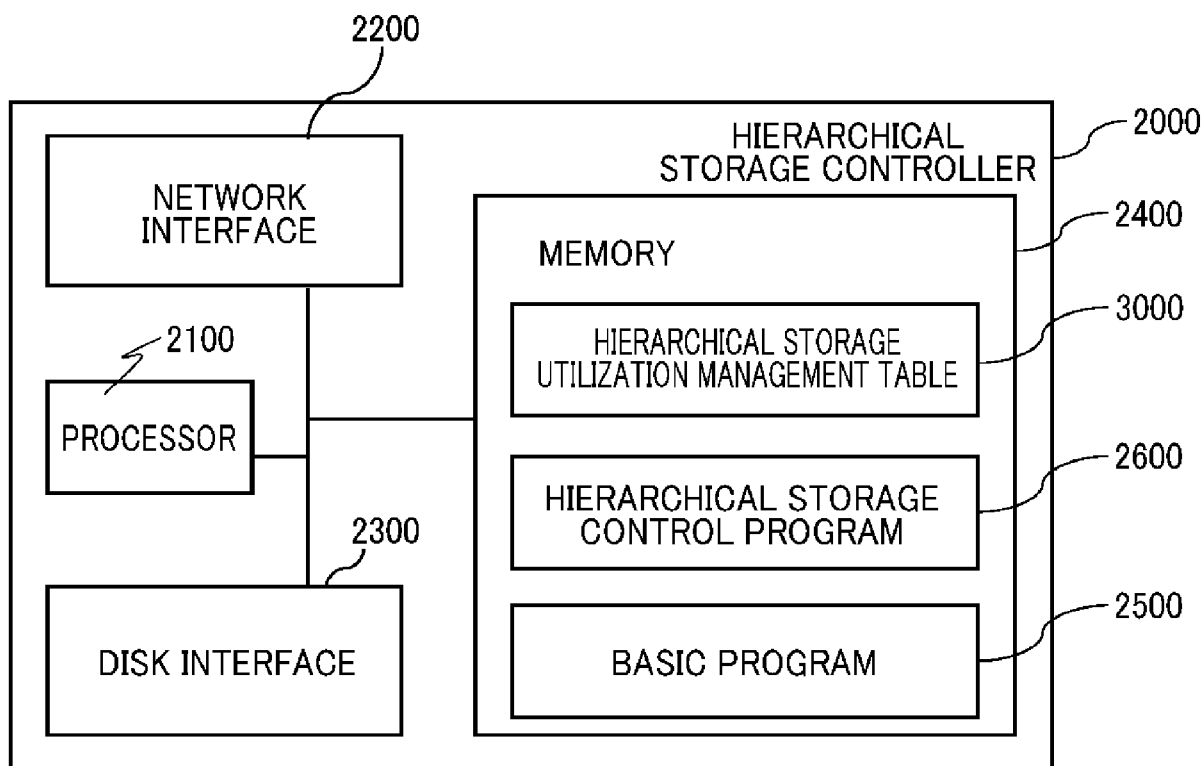
[Fig. 2]



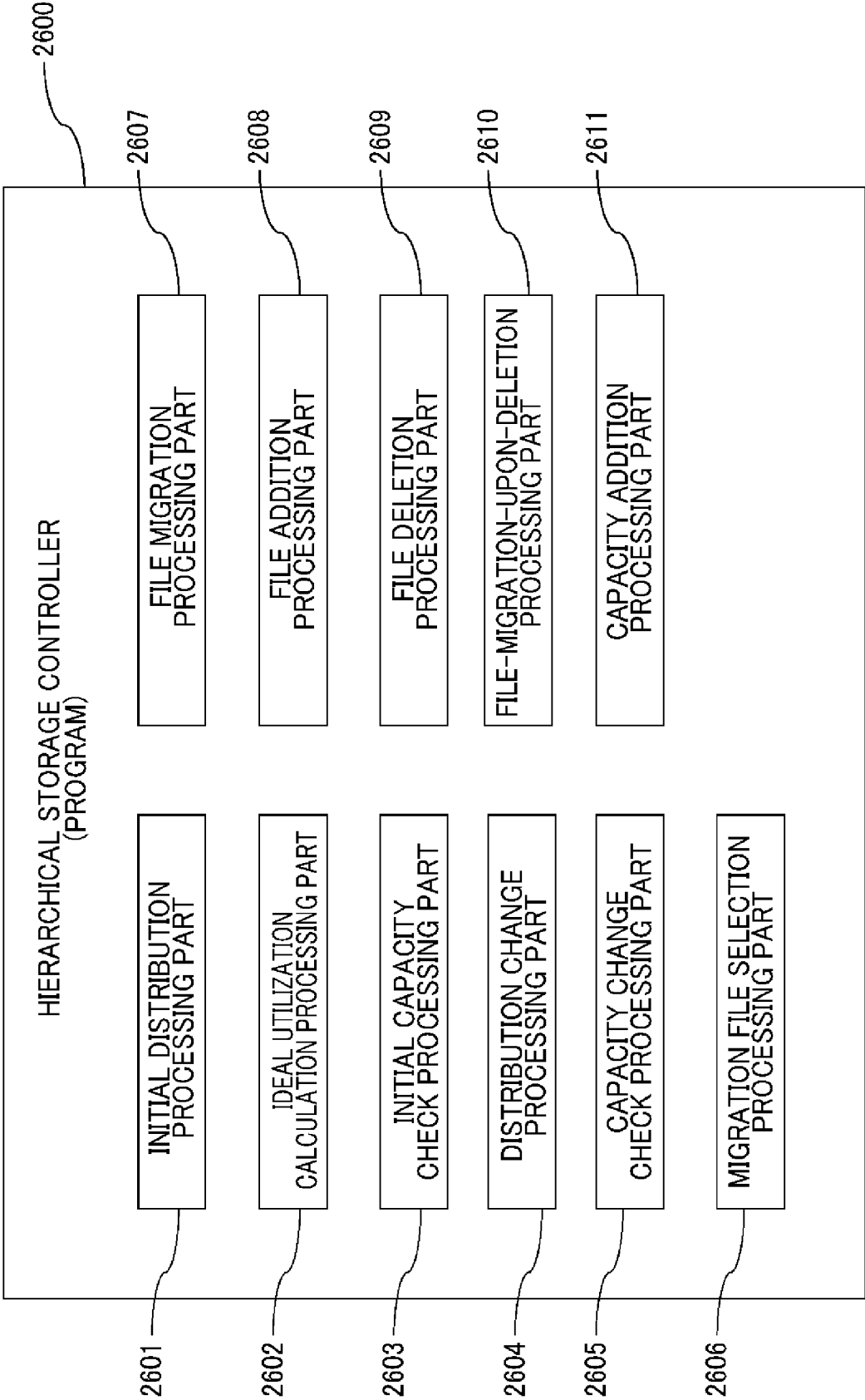
[Fig. 3]



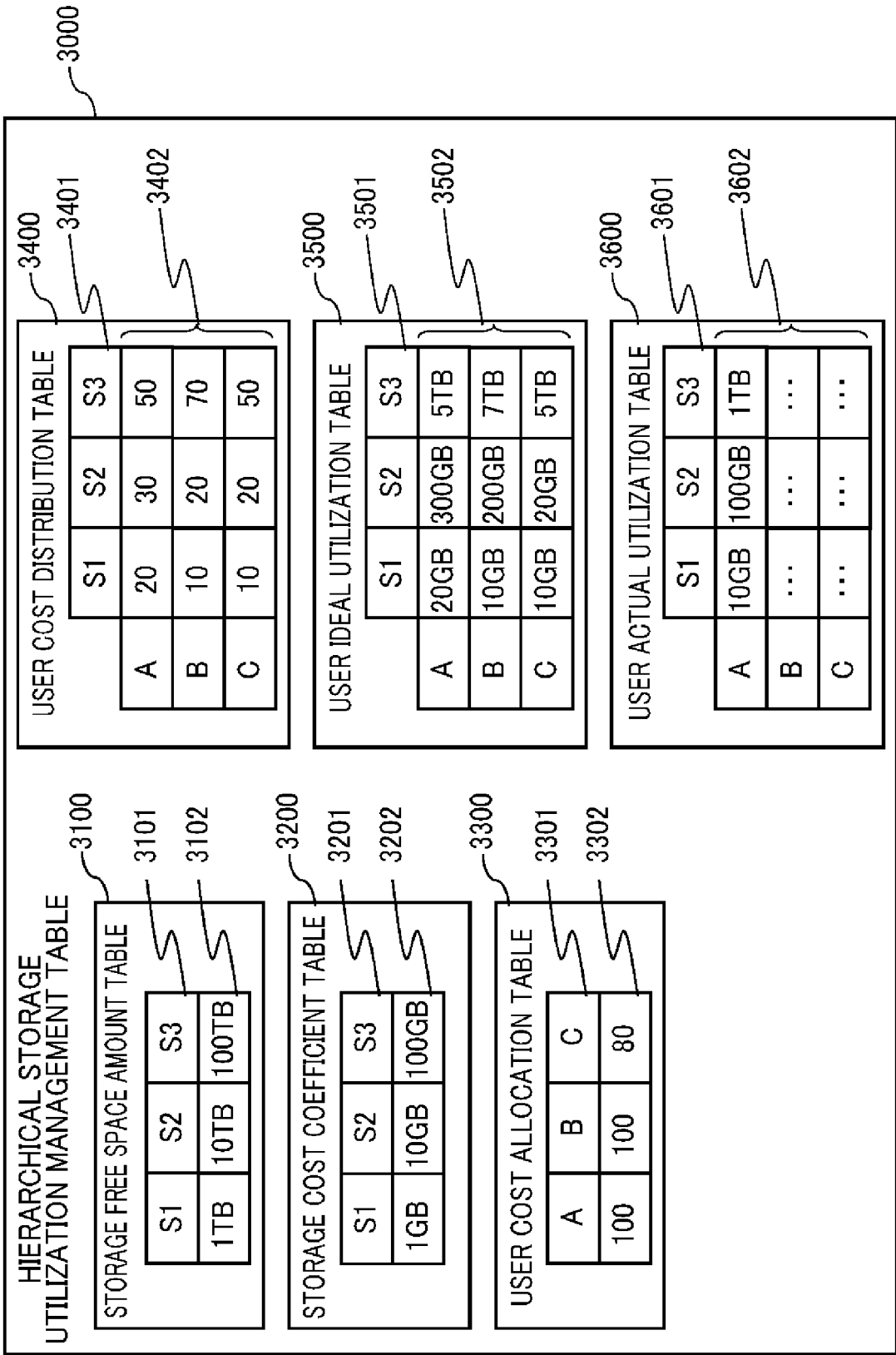
[Fig. 4A]



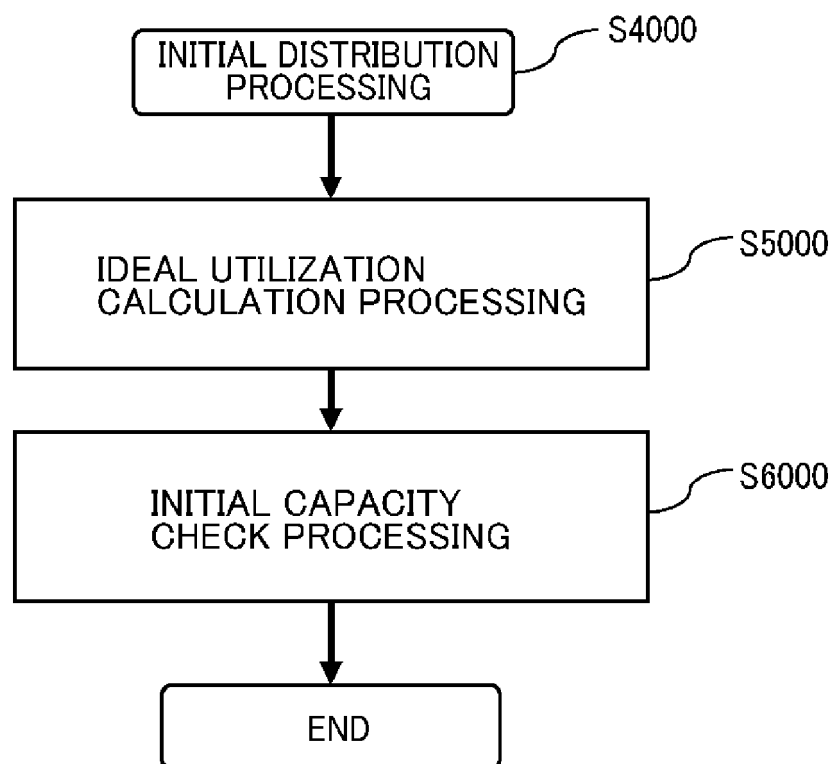
[Fig. 4B]



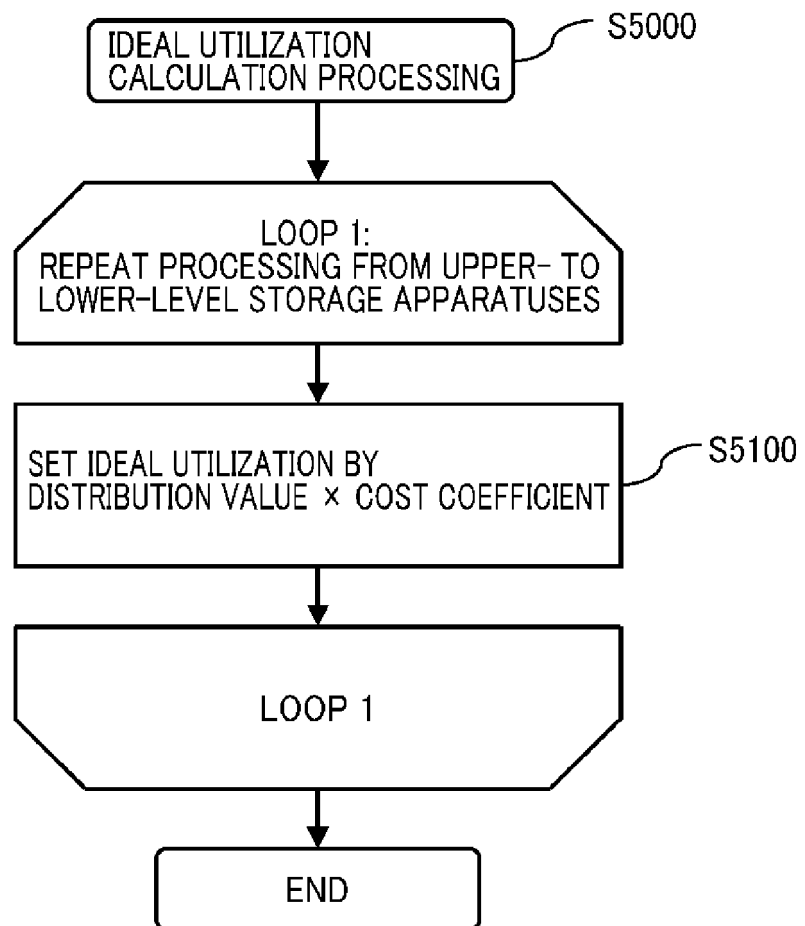
[Fig. 5]



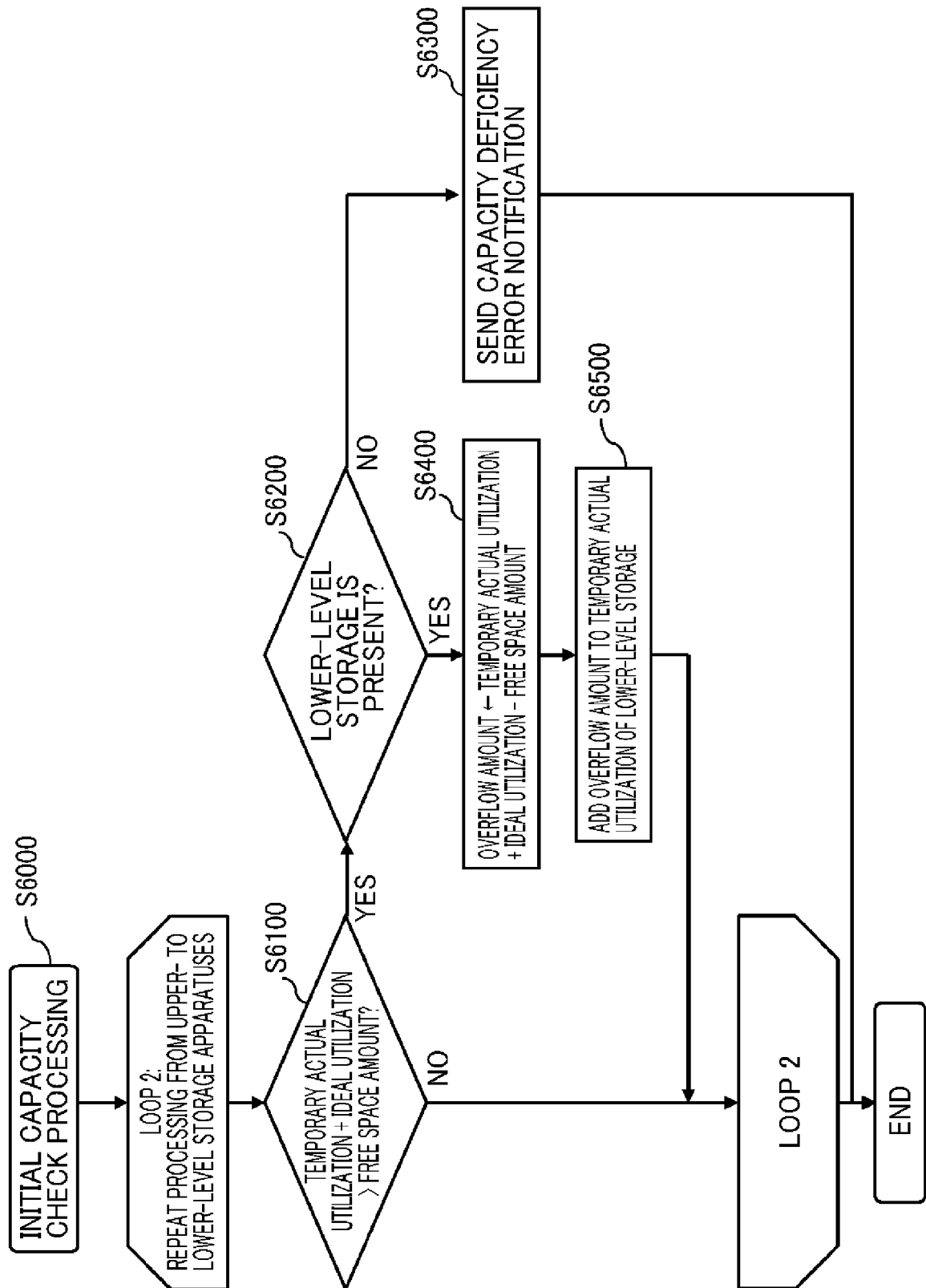
[Fig. 6]



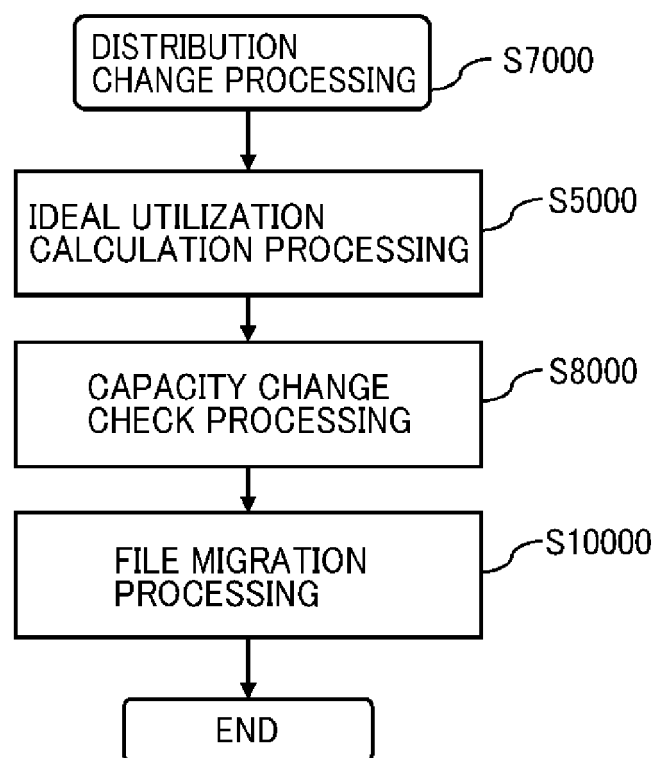
[Fig. 7]



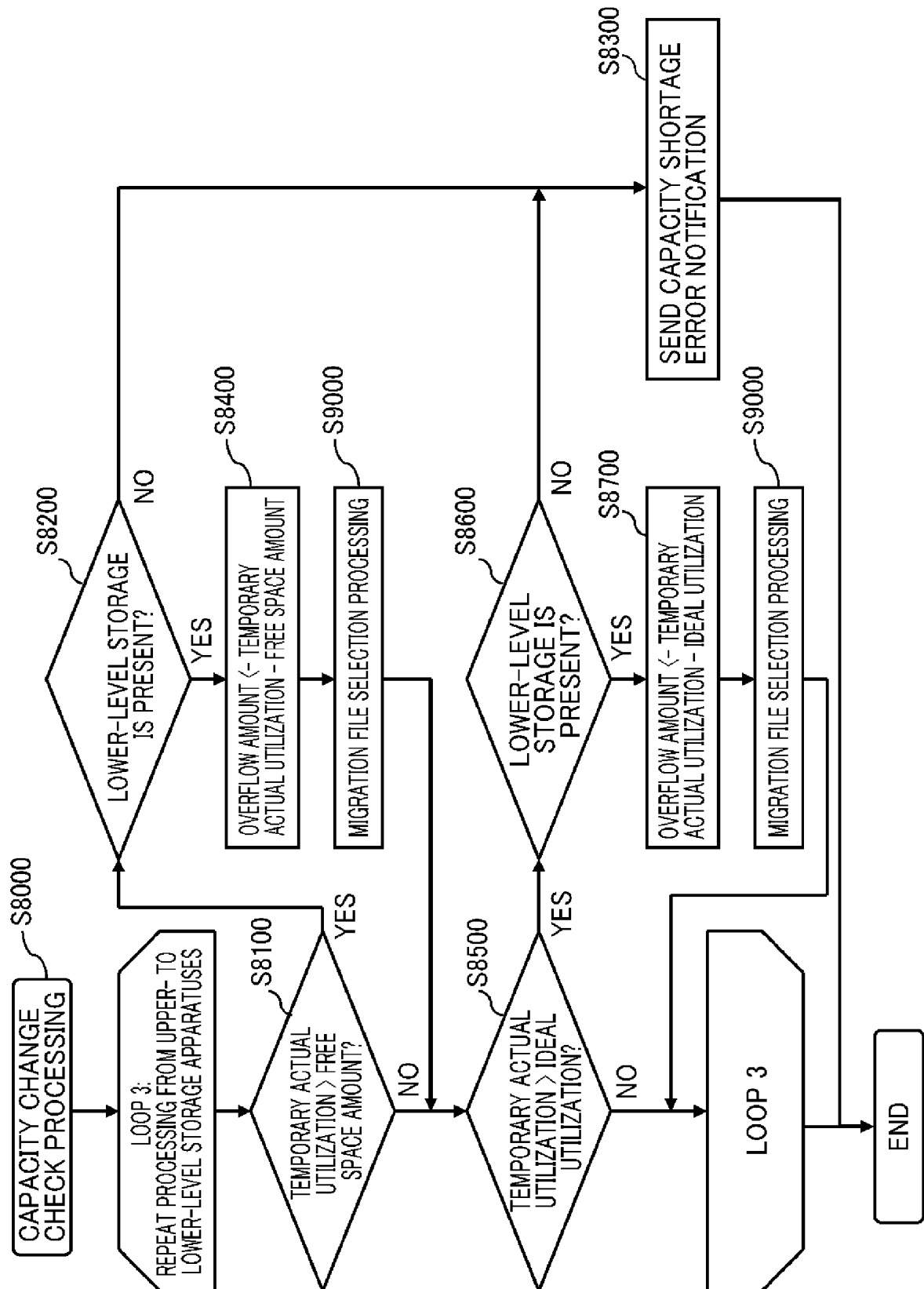
[Fig. 8]



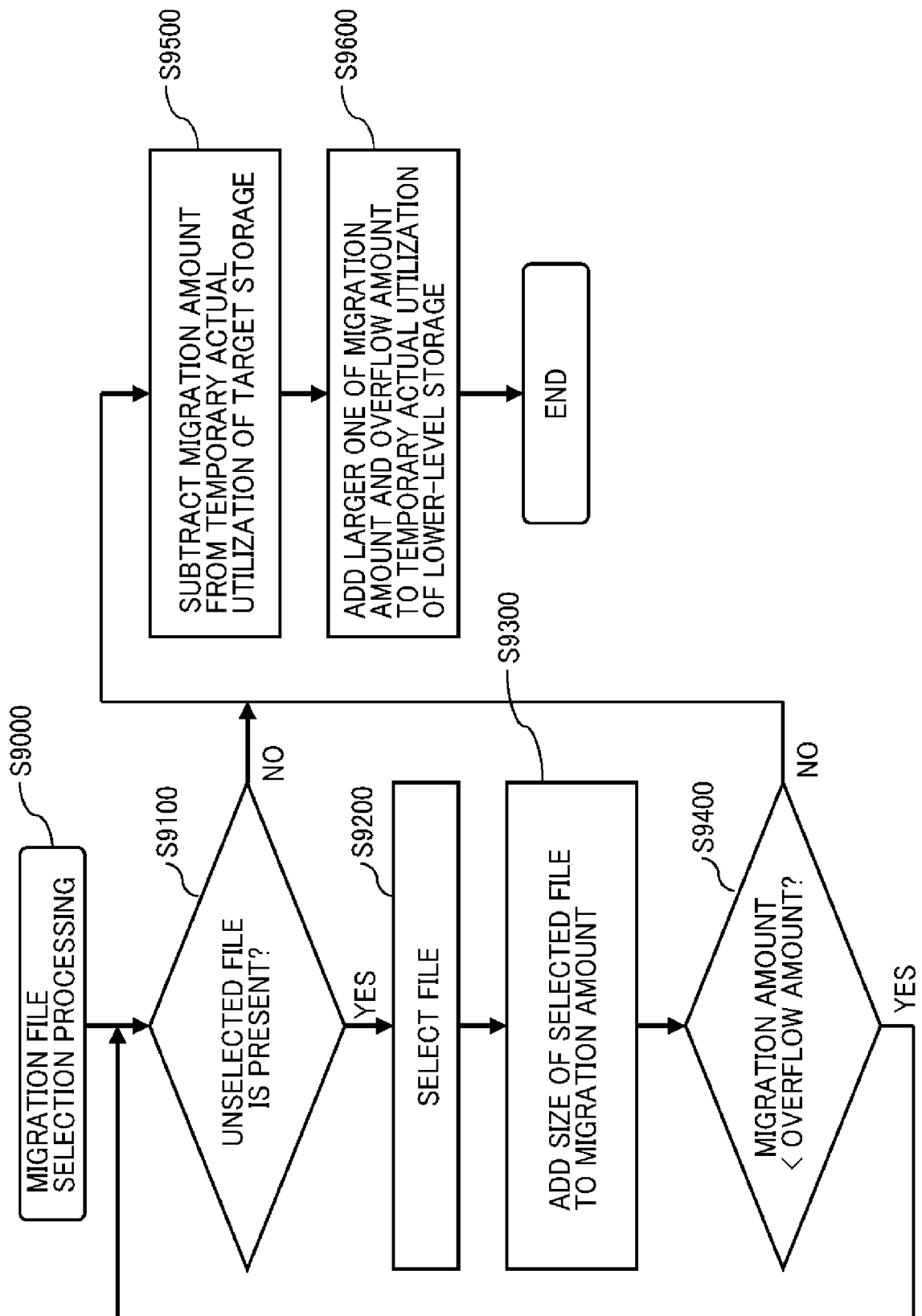
[Fig. 9]



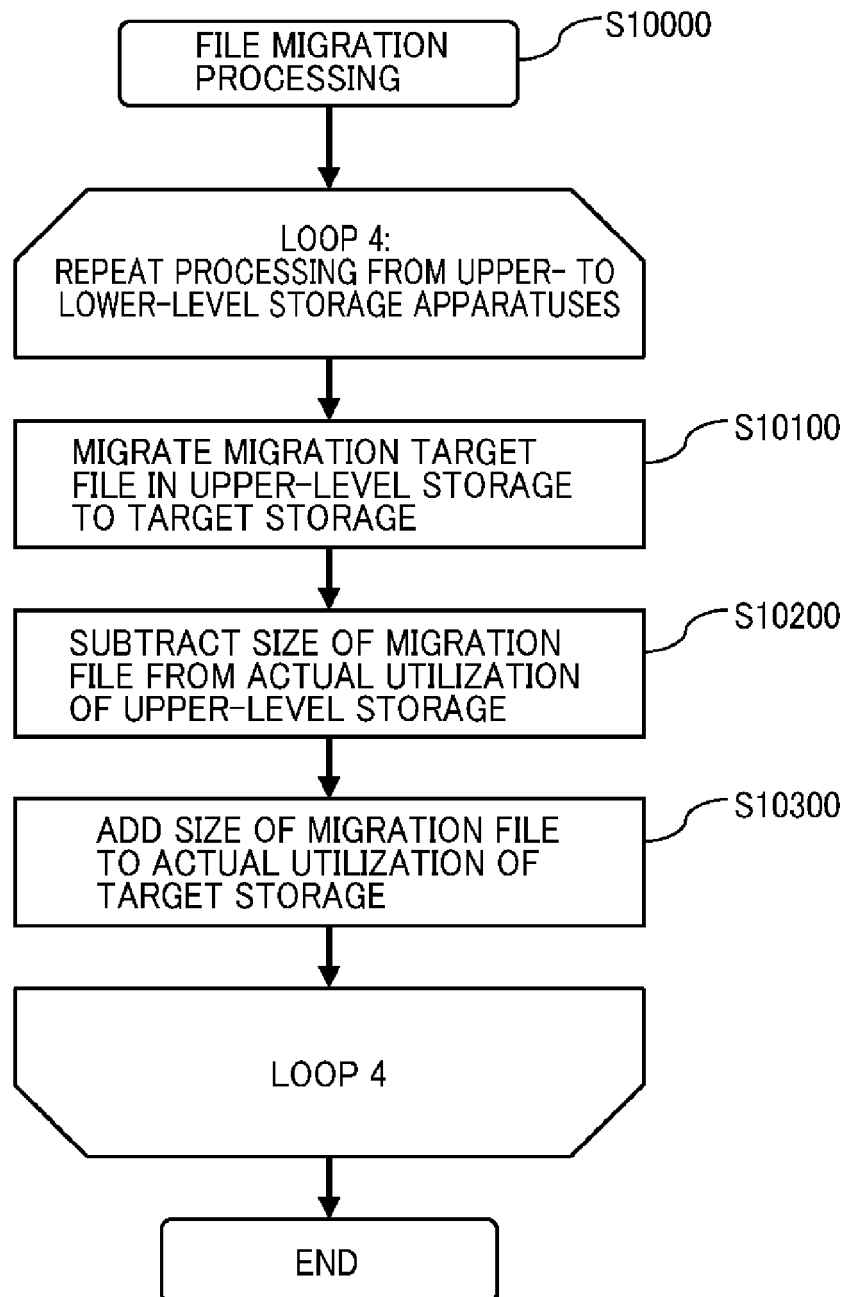
[Fig. 10]



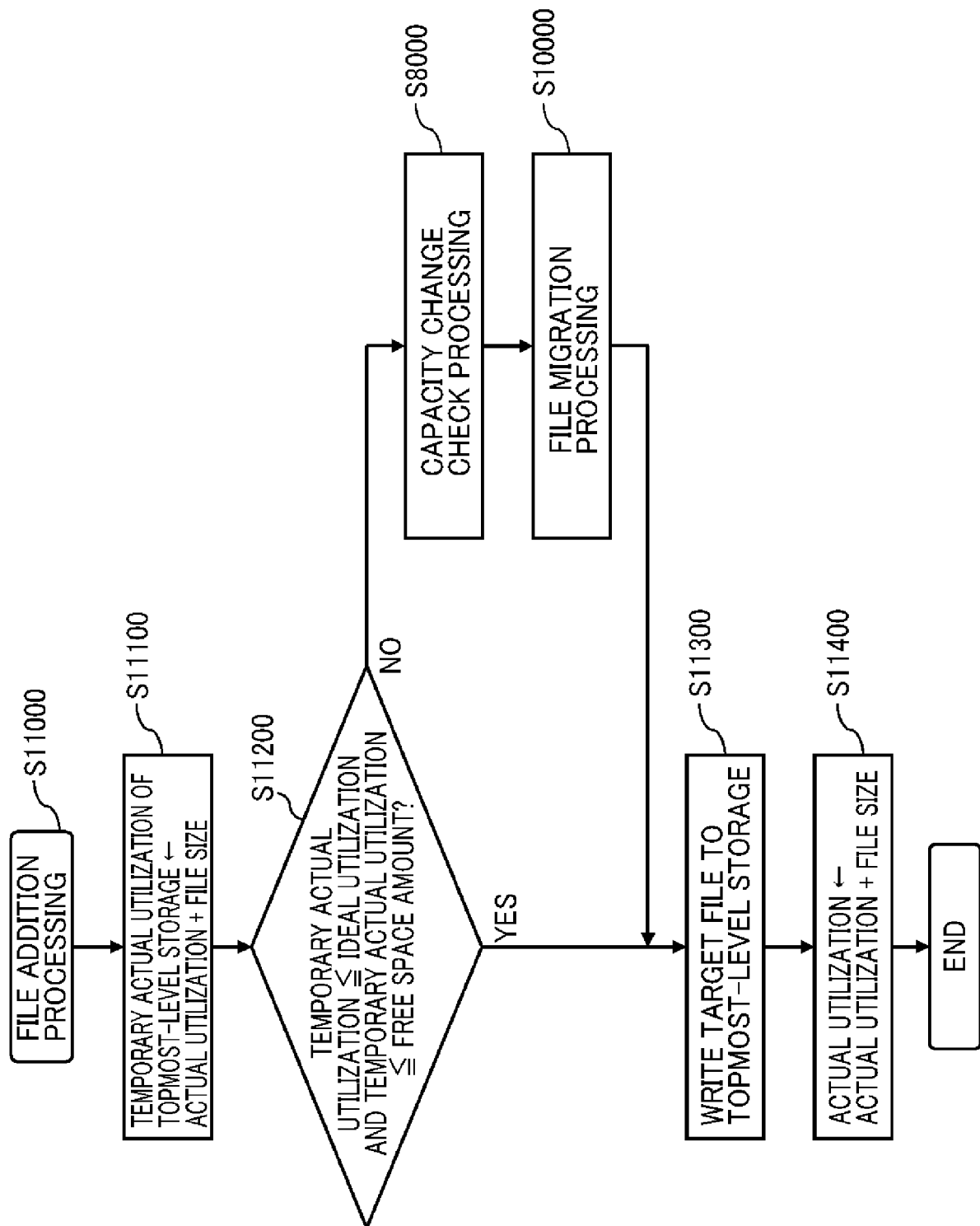
[Fig. 11]



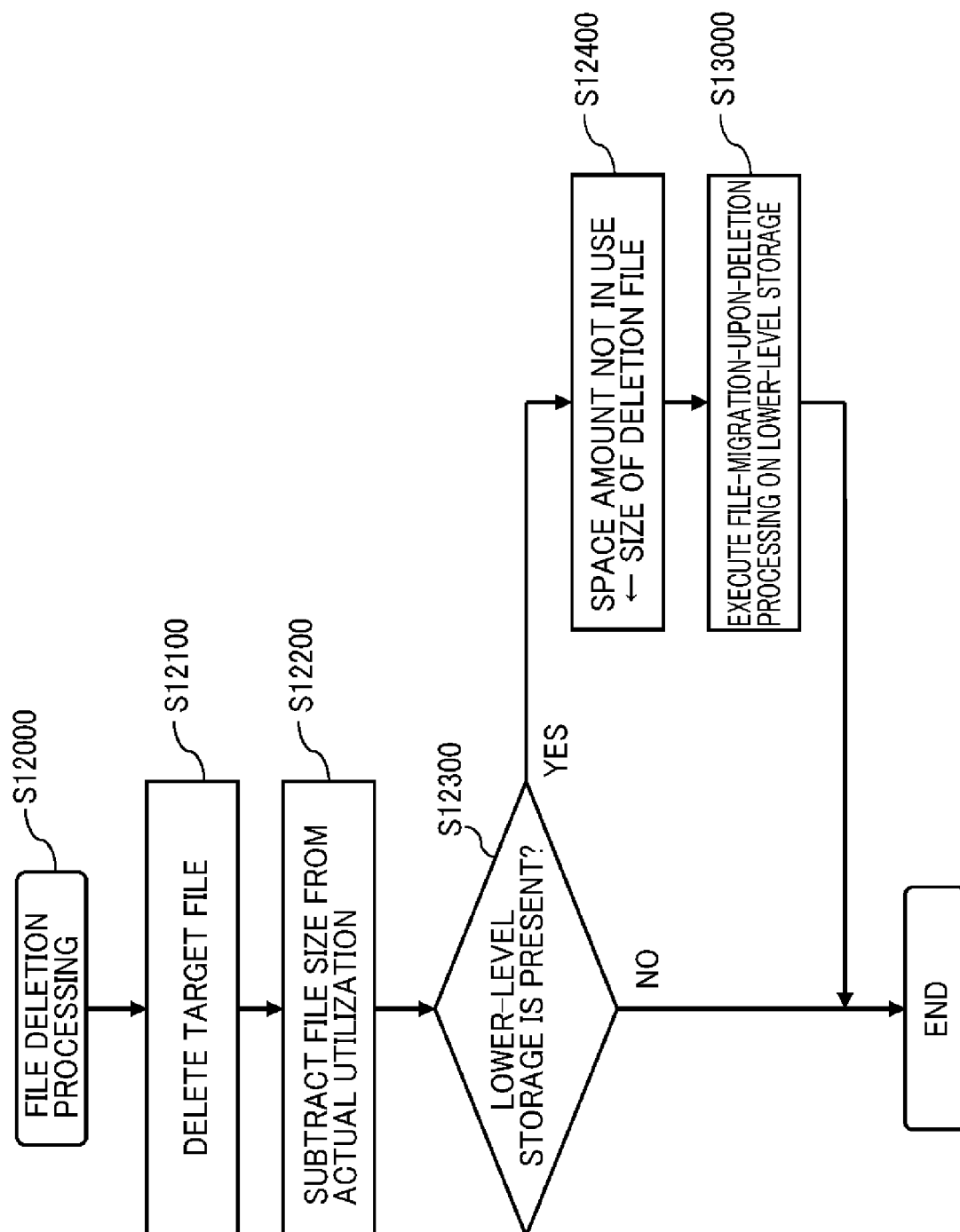
[Fig. 12]



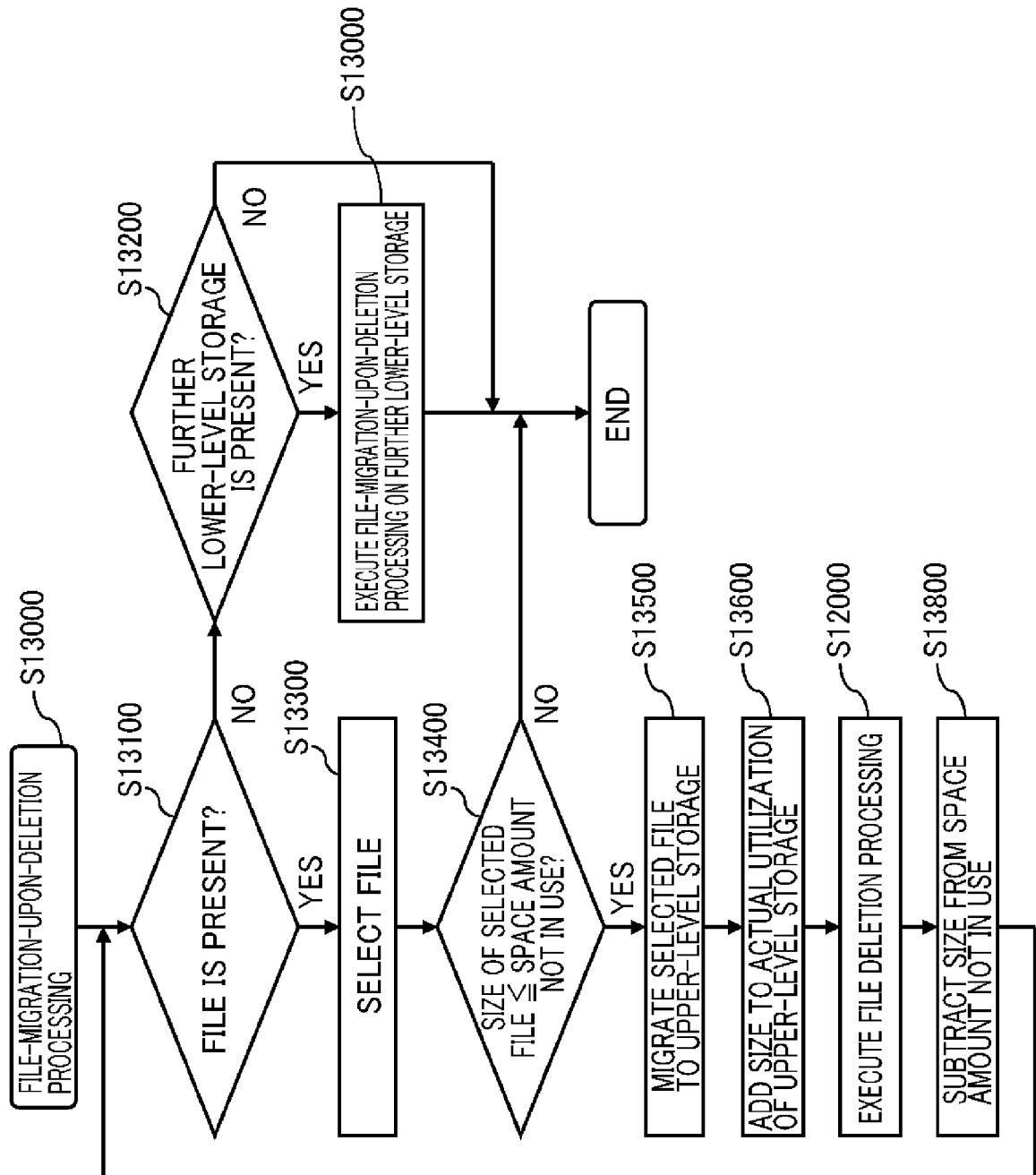
[Fig. 13]



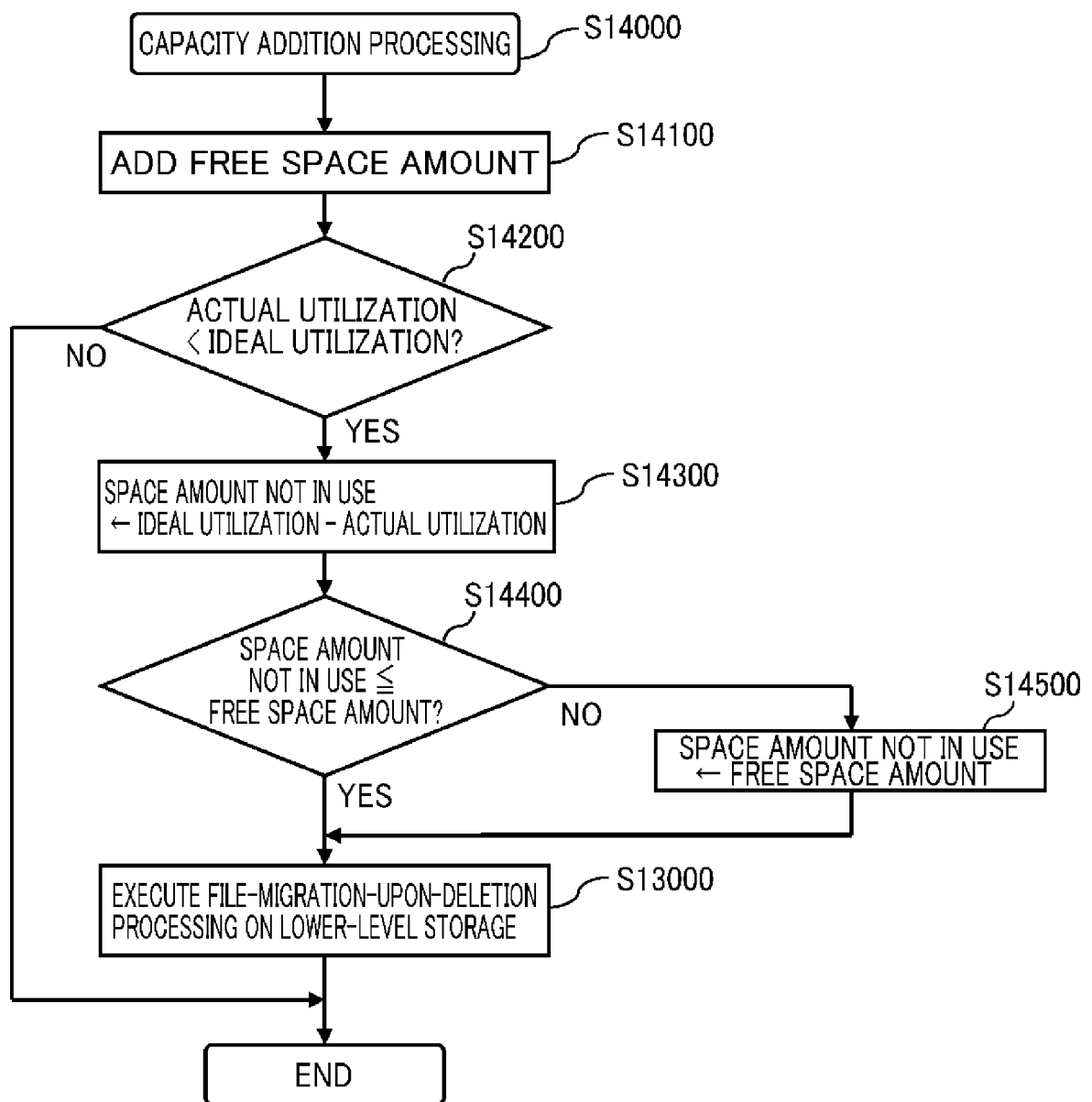
[Fig. 14]



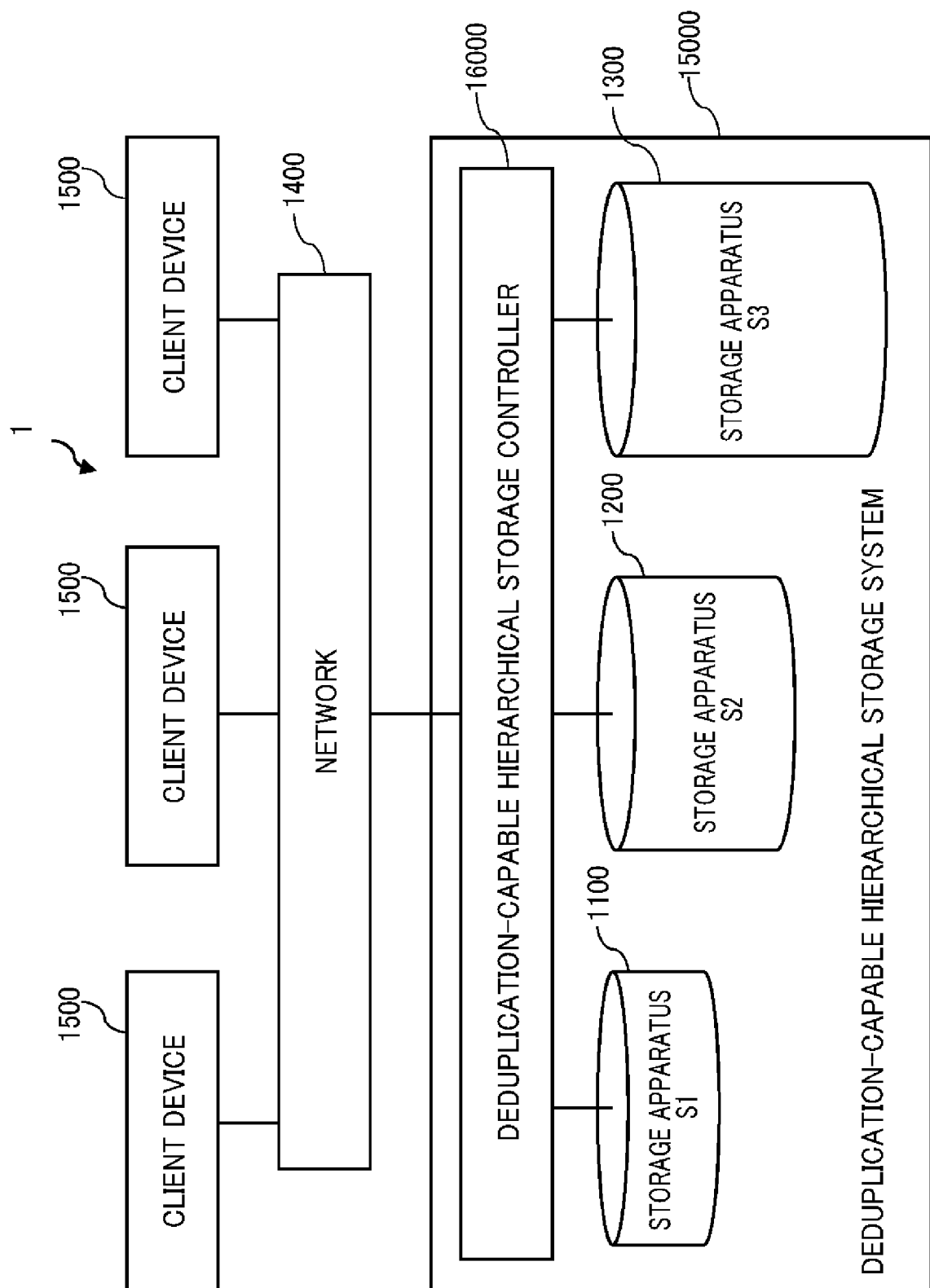
[Fig. 15]



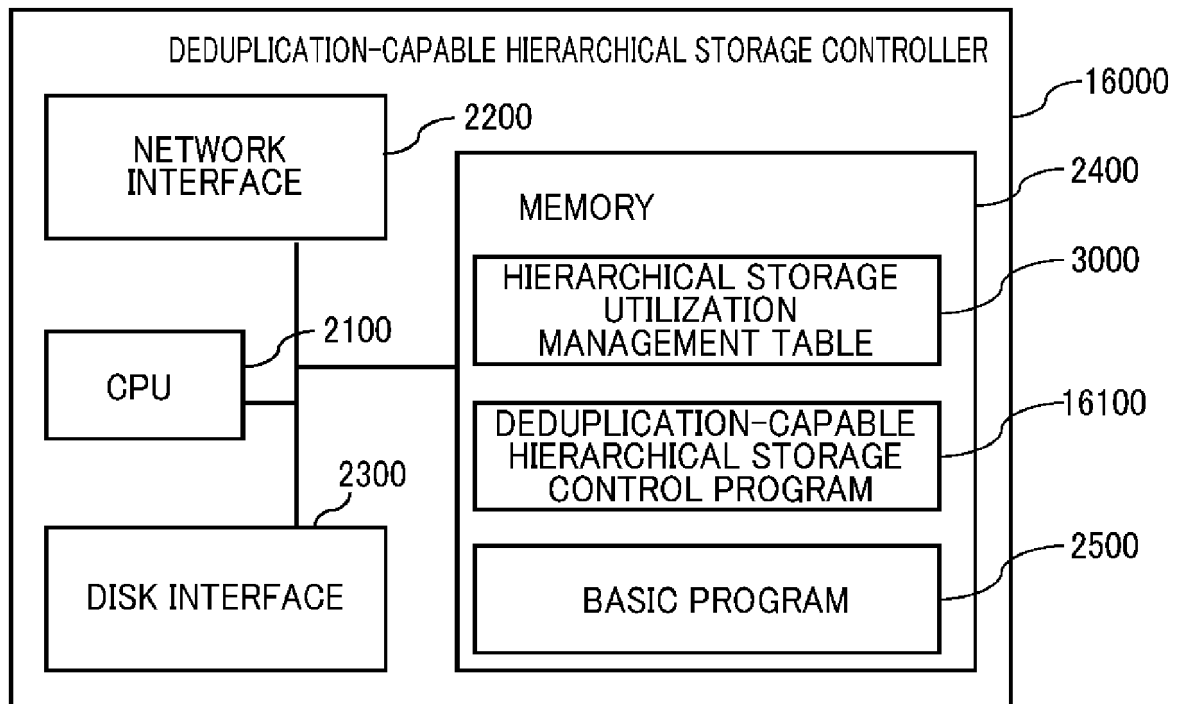
[Fig. 16]



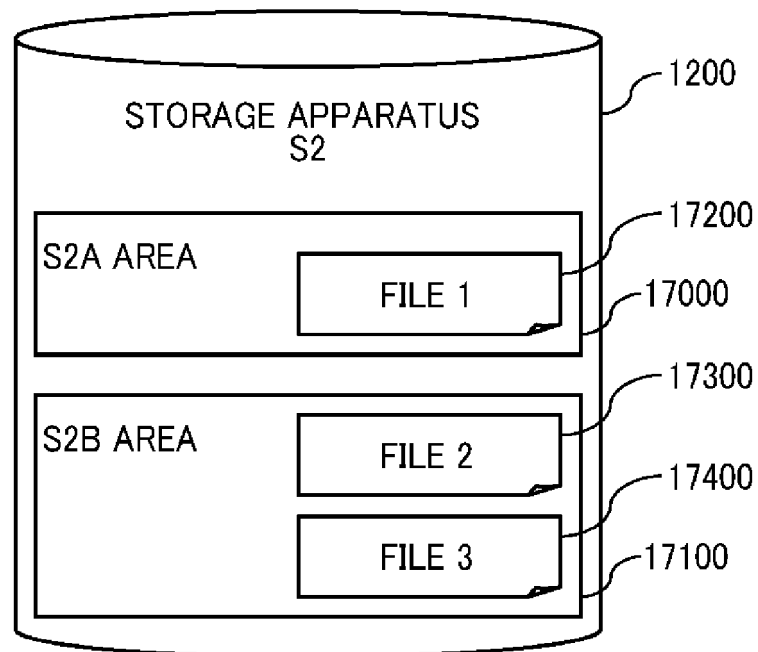
[Fig. 17]



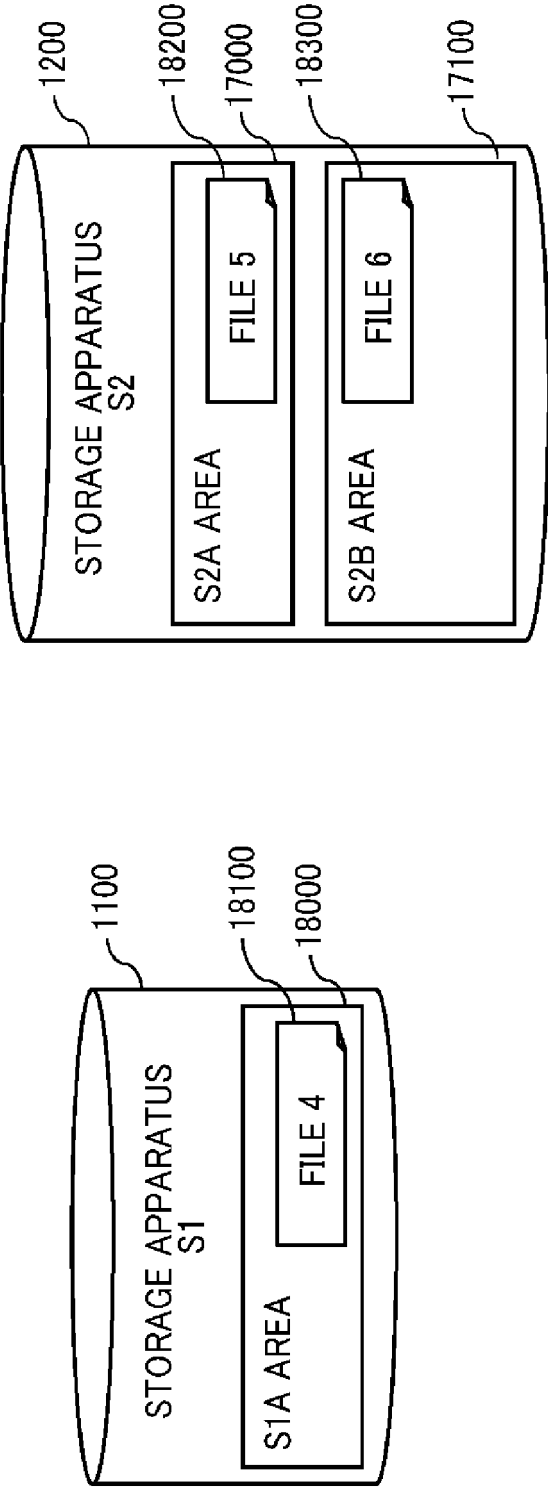
[Fig. 18]



[Fig. 19]



[Fig. 20]



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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